THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

His Reception in New York last Evening—A Military Display, and Scenes at the Union League Club.

The day before the grand review of General Grant's army at Washington, in 1865, General Philip Sheridan was ordered to Texas to quell the last vestige of rebellion then existing in the South, and the soldiers who had fought under him in the Southwest, but had followed him through Virginia, from Harper's Ferry to Appomattox, were deprived on the next day of the pleasure of saying "good bye," and of manifesting their devotion to their old commander. In the same position were the President and his Cabinet, and probably the largest concourse of people ever seen in the capital of the nation.

Last evening the greater portion of those disappointed on that day—the soldiers—had the long-sought-for opportunity of showing how much love they bore the hero of Winchester and Five Forks. The demonstration of last evening was not by any means the stereotyped ovation given to great men—but one actuated more by love and gratitude than a mere curiosity to see a great soldier. It is quite evident that General Sheridan is no seeker after the attentions which have been paid to him. To escape the crowds of people who want him to receive the hospitalities of their cities, villages, or hamlets, he left the Fifth Avenue Hotel very early in the morning, and only returned in the afternoon to dine with General Butterfield, General Ingalls, and a few other friends. After dinner he drove out, and spent the balance of the afternoon among his friends.

The reception in the League House in the evening partook of the nature of that of the street, and was as enthusiastic as it could be inside of a mansion. The League House was handsomely decorated, the main hall being festooned with flags and banners. On one of the latter the name of the Club was inscribed, and on another "Unconditional Loyalty." Fronting the staircase was the banner "Shenandoah," and above this a bust of Washington, on each side of which was an American flag. The dome over the staircase was filled with small banners, on which were the inscriptions:—"New Orleans," "Winchester," "Strasburg," "Five Forks," "Petersburg," "Mission Ridge," and other well-known battle-fields.

The reception room and parlors were not decorated any more than usual, if we except a photograph representing Sheridan in council with Generals Forsythe, Merritt, Custer, and Devins. To the left of this was a splendid photograph of General Sickles. The rooms were crowded with members of the clubs, military naval officers, and invited guests.

The General was expected to be present at 8 o'clock, but it was near 9 when he made his appearance. He was accompanied by his staff, and as he entered the building the band from Governor's Island, which was stationed in the hallway on the second story, greeted him with the air of "Hail to the Chief." He was immediately conducted to the reception room, where the President of the Club, Mr. John Jay, made the address of welcome in the following words:—

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Club:—To-night we add another name to the roll of heroes and statesmen whom, in this Union Square, in the name of the loyal citizens of New York, we have welcomed to our metropolis. Had he come in the earlier years of the war, he would have been hailed as the dashing cavalry officer who recalled to us the field of Perryville and Nolensville, Stone River, Missionary Ridge, and across the Chickahominy to the yellow tavern in front of Richmond. A little later, and we should have greeted the most brilliant officer of the war, who had sent Early whirling through Winchester, and whose memories of Opequan and Fisher's Hill had been eclipsed by the energy and magnetism with which, after his ride through the Valley, he inspired his scattered and demoralized forces, and snatched the victory from an exultant enemy. Now, he comes to us when the war is ended and when the grand issue for which we are contending is a speedy reconstruction of the country upon the basis of permanent peace and equal justice; and our guest stands before the nation displaced from the most important post at New Orleans, in the Fifth Military District, on the charge publicly preferred by the President himself in his correspondence with General Grant, that General Sheridan's rule has been obnoxious and tyrannical. Mindful of the delicacy that forbids in the presence of an army officer (however wronged) the slightest disrespect to his Commander-in-Chief, I may say without trenching upon that rule, that in his judgment and treatment of General Sheridan we think the President has made a mistake.

I may go further in referring to that correspondence which has been submitted by the President to the judgment of the country, and I believe I faithfully interpret your sentiments when I add that we concur in the views there expressed by the General-in-Chief, acting as Secretary of War. General Grant said:—"General Sheridan has performed his civil duties," not obnoxiously and tyrannically, but "faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up the Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them."

Such was the grave and measured warning given by the chief of the army who had broken the Rebellion to pieces, who knows whereof he speaks, who speaks not as a partisan but a patriot, and who has been recognized by the world at large and by the Rebels themselves as a generous and magnanimous foe. That deliberate judgment of General Grant would go far to satisfy us upon the charge of tyranny if we knew nothing ourselves of the unreconstructed element with which General Sheridan and General Sickles have had to deal, or the fixed determination of Rebel sympathizers at the North to prevent the reconstruction of the republic, unless in such a manner that they might rule the Government they had failed to ruin. While Longstreet and Jeff. Thompson and other of the bravest Confederate Generals who have returned to their allegiance, recommended to the South immediate reconstruction under the Military act, administered as it has been with mild beneficence, more stubborn Confederates like Robert Toombs and Herschel V. Johnson are ready, as in the olden time, for nullification, and call for the formation of a Democratic anti-Construction party, declaring that their only hope is in a Northern reaction. That cry is re-echoed by the Northern faction, whose leaders hastened to repudiate the very name of loyalty, and who, as Southerners, declare lured the South into Rebellion by promises of support. These repudiators of loyalty, as early as January, 1861, declaring the Republic dissolved, proposed to separate the city of New York both from the Union and from the State; next they attempted to cripple the efficiency and impair the credit of the Government, and again, incredible as it may seem, they secretly conferred with Lord Lyons, and invited British intervention.

Their own favorite orator, Mr. James T. Brady, declared in Tammany Hall when the war was ended that the Democratic party had been false to the instincts, principles, and traditions of its faith. In our greatest need they resisted the draft, and threatened repudiation of the national debt. Their friends conducted the bloody riots of July, 1863, with accessories of murder, robbery, and arson, and a Democratic Mayor, regardful of their feelings, refused to consent to public illuminations for Union triumphs, when the Stars and Stripes that they had been willing to humble, were borne to victory by the soldiers of the republic. Now, as then, in New Orleans in 1867, as at Five Forks in April, 1865, in the work of reconstructing our republic of freedom, as in the task of crushing the rebellion of slavery, our guest stands with those who stood for the country, and not with those who cared only to save their party, and General Grant has established a new claim to the gratitude of the nation when he "urged, *earnestly urged* in the name of a patriotic people, who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives, and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and Union of the country, that General Sheridan should not be removed from his command." Time has already begun to verify the anticipations of General Grant, and the country honors him for reminding the President that this is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land; and presently, gentlemen, it will be for the loyal people to see to it that their voice is heard and their will obeyed.

General Sheridan, we most cordially welcome you to New York as a soldier whose brilliant services have aided the preservation of our nationality. We greet you also as a commander whose difficult civil duties in the noble work of reconstruction have been performed with singular wisdom and fidelity; and yet again we thank you as one whose honor has been proof alike against fear and favor, and who, scorning the glosses of a lax morality, keeps pure and bright his oath as a soldier, and faithfully obeys the laws of the republic. Gentlemen, I have the honor and pleasure of presenting to you our illustrious guest, General Sheridan.

At times there were manifestations of applause, especially when General Grant's letter to the President protesting against the removal of Sheridan was read.

The General seemed a little disconcerted at first, but he soon recovered and replied to Mr. Jay's remarks in a calm conversational manner, yet loud enough to let those surrounding him hear every word he said.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Club:—I have scarcely language to express the very great appreciation that I have for your very warm and hearty welcome. I only hope that I may be able hereafter to deserve the same approval in all my acts. I certainly know that heretofore I have not, and I believe that hereafter I shall never by any act of mine attempt to make rebellion honorable. (Cries of "Good, good," and cheers.) Rebellion is a crime, and it should not be made honorable. ("Bravo," "Good," and cheers.) I thank you. (Three cheers.)

The remark that Rebellion would not be made honorable by his consent awakened intense enthusiasm, amid which some one proposed three cheers, which were given in a very striking manner.

After the speeches those present were introduced to the General and his staff. Afterwards the latter were conducted to an upper room, where a supper was prepared. No speeches were made.

The line moved promptly at 10 o'clock, and passed through Fourth street to Broadway thence to Fourteenth street, to Fifth avenue, to Twenty-third street, and down Broadway to Union Square, where the regiments were massed in columns, and all the bands—half a dozen in number—were stationed in front. Behind all were the people, who occupied the space from the Everett House to the west side of Broadway, packed as densely as they could be. Then all the bands commenced to play confusedly "Hail to the Chief," which brought General Sheridan upon the balcony. For fully ten minutes nothing could be heard but cheers and exclamations of delight from the masses below. When order was restored Mr. Jay made his second speech, introducing the General to the crowd. He said:—

"Fellow-citizens—I am deputed by the Union League Club to present to you this evening the guest of the night, who now stands before you. (Three cheers for the Union League.) The fame of our guest has assembled this immense crowd on this historic spot; for, since the fall of Sumter, Union Square has had historic memories of its own. (Cheers.) In this immense assemblage are the veterans of the war, the companions-in-arms of the great general by my side (cheers), regiments of our national guards, and members of the Grand Army of the Republic (cheers), and the loyal men of New York and this vicinity. You all recognize in Sheridan (cheers) a General whose name is identified with the most *stirring* events of the war, whose exploits will live in honor and history, and whose very presence was an inspiration to his troops, converting defeat into victory. (Immense applause.) While we remember all that General Sheridan did in the field for the preservation of the country (cheers) on Missionary Ridge, in the Shenandoah valley, (great applause) and on the last battle-field at Five Forks (cheers) let us not forget the great service he has performed in the noble work of reconstruction. (Storm of applause.)

General Grant says—and who knows better than General Grant? (cheers)—that the military services of Sheridan as Military Commander were performed with fidelity and intelligence, and that the country owes him a new debt of gratitude for those services. (Applause, and cries of "We know all that," "Sheridan," "Sheridan.") Gentlemen, I introduce to you your great guest, the great soldier of the war, General Phil. Sheridan. (Six cheers for Sheridan.)

General Sheridan replied as follows:—

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S SPEECH.

Comrades:—I desire to thank you for the kind reception you have given me here to-night. I shall always recollect it as one of the proudest events that ever occurred to me. I know that I am connected with you by many ties. I know that we have endured the dangers, and enjoyed the triumphs of a long war. I recollect with what alacrity the volunteer force of this city turned out when the country was in danger. I recollect the manner in which this League sustained us in these dark days, and I shall never forget them. I must again say to you how highly I feel honored by the demonstration this evening; and especially do I feel honored as I have always held that the men in the ranks were the true men of the war. (Great enthusiasm and repeated cheers for the General.)

When he concluded, the joy of the people was intense, and cheer after cheer went up for him. Then the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner."

To-day the reception in Brooklyn takes place, and although the Board of Aldermen refused to officially receive the General, it is very sure his welcome, on the part of the Mayor and the citizens generally, will be as marked as any that has yet taken place. General Roberts, the Postmaster, made all the arrangements yesterday. General Sheridan and staff, accompanied by General Pleasanton and General Heintzelman, will reach Wall street ferry, by Government tug, at 2 o'clock; and there will be met by a brigade of soldiers under command of General Jesse C. Smith, consisting of the following regiments—13th, Colonel Jourdan; 14th, Colonel Fowler; 23d, Colonel C. A. Pratt; 56th, Colonel J. Q. Adams; 47th, Colonel J. Meserole.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Chief Justice Chase's Court in Richmond—The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—An adjourned session of the May term of the District Court of the United States will commence in Richmond, Va., to-morrow. L. H. Chandler, District Attorney, left here yesterday for Richmond. Among the cases to be tried are those of Hon. John S. Pendleton, indicted for perjury in registration, and Judge Henry W. Thomas, for alleged violation of the Civil Rights law. These cases, it is said, are attracting a good deal of interest in and about Richmond. I learn from an authentic source that Jeff. Davis will be put on trial at the November term of the United States Circuit Court, at which Judge Chase is expected to preside. If, however, he should not be present, it is more than probable that Mr. Davis' counsel will ask for a continuance of the case, from their unwillingness to allow him to be tried before Judge Underwood. It may be that the Government will not go into the trial. In any event District Attorney Chandler will be ready. There are no indications that the proceedings against Mr. Davis will be discontinued.

Senator Cameron and the Pennsylvania Campaign.

There is a family quarrel between the Republicans of Pennsylvania, which threatens an open rupture of the party in that State. The matter grew out of jealousy among the leaders as to who should manage the campaign.

Morton and Colfax, and their Presidential Claims.

The contest for the Presidential succession grows more animated as the time approaches for the meeting of the Convention. It has transpired, through the friends of both parties, that Speaker Colfax and Senator Morton are about to bury the tomahawk and smoke the pipe of peace; in other words, Senator Morton proposes abandoning his Presidential aspirations and throwing his influence in favor of Colfax. In case the latter is successful, Morton wants a seat in the Cabinet.

The President to Resist Removal Pending Impeachment.

The President, in a conversation to-day with an old friend from Tennessee, reiterated his intention to resist any effort of Congress to remove him, pending the result of his trial on any articles of impeachment that may be preferred against him.

Affairs in Richmond—White and Black Republicans at Loggerheads.

Information from Richmond, Va., this evening, states that prominent members of the white man's wing of the Republican party have repudiated the secret action of the Union leagues in proposing candidates for the Constitutional Convention, and during the day have issued calls for public meetings in the different wards of the city for the purpose of framing a suitable ticket. In Madison Ward the meeting was organized by the election of H. G. Bond as President. A permanent organization was effected, and an executive committee appointed. A resolution appointing a committee of nine to meet committees from other wards for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Republican party in the city was adopted. District Attorney Chandler was present. The meeting was harmonious. In Monroe Ward a permanent organization was effected, and an executive committee appointed. A motion to select delegates to the Convention on the 14th of October was rejected. —*N. Y. Herald.*

Effect of the President's Course.

A Washington despatch to the Boston *Advertiser* says:—The Secretary of the Congressional Executive Committee has late information from all parts of the South. The first effect of the President's late course was to dampen the ardor of Republicans, seriously to retard the work of reconstruction, and greatly to embolden the Rebels. The reception which Mr. Johnson's acts have met at the North has caused a marked reaction, and matters are now looking better. Alabama is considered good for 50,000 Union majority by the best posted men in various parts of the State. In North Carolina nearly all the differences been Republicans have been settled, and the disaffection of Goodloe and his clique, it is thought, will produce no appreciable trouble. Florida is considered as certain for the Union ticket, while affairs in Mississippi and Arkansas look hopeful, and are becoming more so daily. The Union party in Virginia has from the first been in an unsettled condition, but matters are now improving, and, while the contest will be close, the State is considered safe. Throughout the whole Shenandoah valley the people seem convinced that Mr. Johnson means trouble. It is asserted by well-informed and trustworthy parties that an ex-Confederate General of considerable note has of late mingled generally with the Rebels of that section in discussing plans for organization in certain contingencies.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

HOLLAND.

Speech of the King at the Opening of the Legislative Session—The Luxembourg Question and Treaty of London.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 16.—The legislative session of 1867-1868 of the States General of Holland was opened at 1 P. M. to-day by the King of Holland in person, with a speech from the throne. His Majesty said:—

Gentlemen:—It is always with true pleasure that I open the Legislative session. The accomplishment of this task is doubly agreeable to me to-day, when I have satisfactory communications to make to you upon the situation of the country.

The dissolution of the ties which united one of our provinces to Germany, effected during the past year, has since obtained international sanction by the London treaty of May 11 last.

I entertain the hope that when experience shall have proved the harmlessness of the works executed in the Eastern Scheldt, our relations with Belgium will more and more acquire a character of reciprocal friendship.

I am glad to be able to announce to you that we continue to entertain the best relations with all other foreign powers.

Although it is agreeable to allude to the praiseworthy manner in which the army and navy acquit themselves in their duties, I find myself, nevertheless, forced to ask your assistance for the purpose of giving some extention to our regular forces. In the meantime care will be taken to drill the National Guard so far as the existing laws permit.

Measures are being adopted to subdue, with the aid of Providence, the epidemic that has again appeared in some localities of our country. The efforts made to eradicate the cattle plague have been crowned with success. For a long time past only a few sporadic cases of this epizootic malady have been observed.

During the year that has elapsed public and private education has continued to form the object of my careful attention. You will immediately be invited to discuss the bill upon university education. A bill intended to lighten the burden imposed upon the periodical press by the stamp duty will also be laid before you.

Commerce, navigation, and trade are in a favorable position. You will be asked to examine new arrangements for the verifications of weights and measures, and a bill upon the regulation of the pawnbroking system.

The harvest generally has been good, but the products of maritime fisheries have been less abundant. The works upon the State railways are being actively carried on, and the completion of some of them will not be long delayed. Two new lines, executed by private enterprise, will soon be opened to the public. If the present estimates are realized, the revenue will suffice during the current year for the requirements of the public service, and to continue the works upon the State railways without there being a necessity to resort to extraordinary measures.

The bill respecting the financial policy of the Ministers, the bill regulating the Board of Control over the State finances, with certain bills intended to simplify the levy of the succession duties, will subsequently be laid before you. Your deliberation upon the bill for a new code of criminal procedure will facilitate the introduction of the new judicial organization. With the same object, I shall cause a bill for revising the judicial districts to be immediately brought in.

You will also probably have the opportunity of discussing a new bill upon the code of civil procedure in the course of the present session. A measure upon consular jurisdiction, with various bills relating to a partial revision of the military criminal codes, will soon be communicated to the chambers. An opportunity will also be afforded you of taking into consideration the organization of the State police.

The numerous requirements and difference of opinion with reference to colonial affairs have not failed to exercise their influence upon the situation of our possessions in the East Indies. My first care will consequently be devoted to the interest of the State in those countries, avoiding everything which might compromise public tranquility or excite the discontent of the native populations.

I shall willingly lend my assistance to the development of agriculture and private enterprise, provided other interests are not compromised thereby. I have heard with regret that an earthquake has caused numerous deaths in part of the island of Java. The situation of the Dutch possessions in the West Indies continues to be generally satisfactory, although the necessity of importing laborers into Surinam is still largely felt.

Other labors also await you. They will open a vast field for your zeal for the interests entrusted to your charge. May they, under God's blessing, contribute to the welfare of the country. I now declare the ordinary session of the States General open.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 101¾; Reading, 101; Canton Company, 43; Erie, 68¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 129; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 78¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110; Michigan Central, 80¾; New York Central, 107¾; Illinois Central, 122; Cumberland preferred, 32; Virginia Sixes, 48; Hudson River, 129; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 109; do. 1865, 109¾; Ten-forties, 99¼; Seven-thirties, 106¾. Money, 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109¾. Gold, 143⅜.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton quiet at 22 cents for upland middling. Flour firm, and advanced 10@15 cents; 13,000 bbls sold; State, $8·50@10·80; Ohio, $10·75@13; Western, $8·50@13·25; Southern, $10·20@14; California, $11·50@13·50. Wheat firmer, and 2@3 cents higher. Corn firmer; 46,000 bushels sold. Oats dull, and declined 1 cent. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $23·60. Lard steady at 14@14¾.

A CONVINCING ARGUMENT.—The Italian advocate Panattoni was recently defending a man who had swindled the Government. "Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "I have practised my profession honorably. I believe my client innocent. If you refuse to acquit him, what influence will I have in pleading future cases?"

TREASURE TROVE.—The fishermen plying off Mersea Island, on the coast of England, have discovered about twelve hundred casks of fine gunpowder floating about. The value is estimated at £1000.

SECOND EDITION

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

The Friendly Osage Indians.

REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

The Suspension of a New York Bank.

A FIRE IN BOSTON TO-DAY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

The Friendly Osage Indians.

A letter has been received at the office of Indian Affairs, signed by the head Chiefs of the Osage Indians, and dated Osage Nation, south of Kansas, stating their desire to remain on friendly terms with the United States Government. They had just returned from a successful hunt, and did not, while engaged therein, meet with any Indians unfriendly to the Government. While some complaints are made on account of white settlers being on their reservations, they deny that they ever were or ever intended to be hostile to the Government or the whites, and say in conclusion that they know their welfare depends upon the protection received from this Government, and consequently solicit it.

Redemption of Compound Interest Notes.

The Secretary of the Treasury, considering the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, mandatory, has this day issued the following:—

Notice is hereby given that the Assistant Treasurer at New York is prepared and has been instructed to issue three per cent. certificates, as authorized by acts of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, in denominations of $5000 and $10,000 each, in redemption of the compound interest notes maturing in the months of October and December next. The accrued interest on all notes presented for such redemption will be paid in currency.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Governor Swann and his Standing Army—Political Matters, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—Governor Swann has purchased six twelve-pounders Napoleon brass guns, and distributed them among his artillery companies in Baltimore. It is rumored that he purposes soon issuing a proclamation disbanding the colored militia throughout Maryland.

Ex-Governor Pratt has been chosen State delegate at large to the Democratic State Gubernatorial Convention, which indicates that Owden Bowie's nomination for Governor, and Gwinn's for Attorney-General, is almost certain.

FROM BOSTON TO-DAY.

Fire This Morning—Arrest of a Confidence Man.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—A four-story building on Sargeant's Wharf, occupied by the Boston Linseed Oil Company, was destroyed by fire this morning, including a large quantity of oil. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insured.

The police have arrested in this city a confidence operator, named David K. Sprague Jones, with several aliases. His operations have been generally confined to obtaining jewelry on forged letters and checks, and representing himself to be in business.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 1.—The pilot boat Coquette picked up yesterday, in Chesapeake bay, abandoned and water-logged, the schooner John Speddin, from Norfolk for Baltimore, loaded with lumber.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The fishing schooner Ada F. Low, of Rockport, Mass., went ashore last night while running in for Rockport harbor, and will, probably, be a total loss. Albert Fair, of Rockport, is missing. The remainder of the crew were saved. The vessel and outfit was valued at $9000. There was only a partial insurance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The steamers Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, and Rapidan, from Havana, have arrived.

Suspension of the Croton National Bank

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—It is reported that the Croton National Bank of this city has suspended payment.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 110¾@111.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 113¼@113¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109@109¼.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 109¼@109½.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅜@107⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅜@107¾.
United States 10-40s, 99⅝@99¾.
June and July 7·30s, 106½@106¾.
Market steady, with rather better tone.

OBITUARY.

General Sterling Price.

General Sterling Price, late a General in the Confederate army, was buried yesterday at St. Louis with marked funeral honors. The funeral is said to have been the largest seen in the city. The remains lay in state all the morning in the First Church, the Rev. Dr. Boyle, and were visited by thousands of the citizens. Sterling Price was a native of Virginia, removed to Missouri, and represented the Third District of that State in Congress during the first two years of President Polk's administration. He held a Colonel's commission in the United States army during the Mexican War, commanding the 2d Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, and on July 20, 1847, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers. He was elected to the office of Governor of Missouri in 1853, which position he held till 1857, including the period of the Kansas troubles, and was Bank Commissioner of the State when the civil war was inaugurated in 1861. Sympathizing with the secession party, and having long been an ultra pro-slavery leader, he was chosen President of the Rebel State Convention, Feb. 28, 1861, and made Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State. When the Legislature voted, May 10, to call out the militia, Price began to make arrangements for that purpose, but on the 21st of the same month he agreed with General Harney, who then commanded the United States forces in that State, to keep the people in order, but when General Harney insisted that he should dismiss the troops already called out, he refused, although on June 4, in a proclamation he announced his determination to adhere to his agreement. Price's interview, on June 11, with General Lyon and Colonel Blair not resulting in an understanding between them, Lyon marched into the interior, and Price retreated from Jeffersonville to Booneville, from which he also withdrew before the battle of June 17; but was present in the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10. September 20, after three days' fighting, he captured Lexington, with 3500 prisoners. He was forced to evacuate October 5, before the advance of General Fremont, issued a proclamation from Neosho in November calling for 50,000 volunteers, entered the service of the Confederate States during the winter with the rank of Major-General, fought and was wounded in the battle of Pea Ridge, March 6, 7, 8, 1862; was transferred to the Army of the Mississippi, and was present at Iuka September 20, and at Corinth, October 3, 4, 5. In December, 1862, he commanded the advance of the Army of Northern Mississippi, under Lieutenant-General Pemberton. Invading Missouri in September, 1864, he was met by General Pleasanton, and after severe fighting at Little Osage Crossing, and other points, he was defeated with heavy loss, and was obliged to retreat into Arkansas with greatly diminished force.

Throughout the whole war he was one of the most active of the Rebel generals, and one of the last to lose confidence in the final success of the Confederate arms.

A FATAL FALL.

A Hotel Keeper Impaled—He Falls from a Third-story Window—Death from Hemorrhage in Fifteen Minutes.

Coroner Clawson was summoned yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest on the body of Mr. Robert Wallace, of the firm of Wallace & Ewing, proprietors of the New York hotel, situated on Penn street, near O'Hara, in the Fifth Ward, who was killed by falling from the third-story of the hotel building.

The deceased, it appears, had been in the habit of occasionally going to the upper stories in the rear part of the hotel, to watch the rats in the yard. Yesterday, about noon, he was seen to go into the back room of the third story, and look down into the yard. It is supposed that while looking out of the window he lost his balance, and fell down into the yard. In the descent, his right leg struck the point of a sharp panel of the fence with such force as to cut a large gash in it, from which the blood flowed profusely. The injured man was picked up, and carried into the hotel, and Drs. A. M. Karr and T. W. Shaw called in.

The physicians discovered that the femoral artery of the leg had been severed, but by the time they arrived all efforts to save him were unavailing, and the injured man died in about fifteen minutes after the accident. The physicians state that the only injury sustained was the severing of the artery mentioned, and that if the artery had been closed as soon as the injured man was picked up, the great loss of blood, which caused his death, would have been prevented, and his life would probably have been saved. The coroner's jury, after examining several witnesses, returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by accidentally falling out of a third-story window. The deceased was about forty three years of age, and leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss.—*Pittsburg Dispatch, Sept. 30.*

Terrible Boiler Explosion at Newark, N. J.—Two Men Killed.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening a fearful casualty occurred at the immense brewery of Ehehald & Seitel, in Rankin street, between Orange and Springfield avenues, Newark, caused by the explosion of one of the large boilers situated in the basement at the west wing. The wing is five stories in height, built of brick.

About one-half of the boiler was blown through the first story wall, undermining the structure, which caused an immense reserve tub in the fifth story to come down, carrying with it the entire front wall, twenty-five feet in width, together with the front portion of the side wall, filling the lower part of the building and the street with the *debris*, and burying underneath the engineer, Frederick Kueisler, and the stableman, name not ascertained, who was seen to enter the engine-room a minute or two before the explosion.

Adjoining the west end of the brewery was a three-story brick dwelling house, occupied by John Whitney and wife, and at the time of the explosion there was also present a young lady named Hill, sister of Mrs. Whitney, and her brother, about eight years of age. The upper portion of the end of the brewery came crashing down and completely demolished the dwelling.

The report of the explosion was heard in all parts of the city, and in a very short time a large and excited crowd had gathered around, and as many as could commenced removing the ruins in search of the supposed killed persons. In less than fifteen minutes the inmates of the dwelling were rescued; when it was found that Mrs. Whitney was uninjured. Mr. Whitney was slightly injured, the young lady sustained bruises on one hand, and the boy was quite seriously injured.

An alarm was sounded, which was responded to by several of the fire companies, but nothing could be done towards rescuing the two missing men, as there was danger of the roof and side walls toppling in at any moment. A portion of the side wall of the east wing was also thrown down, badly damaging the two-story frame house of Charles Fishers, but fortunately the inmates escaped injury. A large piece of the boiler was found at the corner of William and High streets, nearly four blocks distant in a southerly direction.

The damage to the brewery and fixtures was probably not less than from $10,000 to $15,000. The dwelling-house was owned by Mr. John Hill, whose loss will amount to $2000.—*N. Y. Times.*

HOLLAND ENTERPRISE.—The Dutch peasants, who suffered much by the rinderpest, have been inspired by their misfortunes to cultivate geese and all other sorts of poultry. Large numbers of these now occupy the fields where cattle used to graze, and both birds and eggs are destined for the London market.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1867.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were unsettled and drooping. Government bonds continue dull. 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 110¾ for 6s of 1881; 106½ for June and July 7·30s; 113¼ for '62 5-20s; 108¾ for '64 5-20s; 109¼ for '65 5-20s; and 107¼ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¾, and old do. at 98½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 3300 shares Reading sold at 50¾@50 56-100, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52⅝@52¾, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 57, a decline of [illegible]; 126½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57½ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 27½ for Catawissa preferred; 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 41 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 46½; 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 12¾ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 140 was bid for First National; 108 for Seventh National; 240 for North America; 57 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31½ for Mechanics'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 44 for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 41½@42, an advance of ½; 13½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27 for preferred do.; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143⅜; 11 A. M., 143½; 12 M., 143¼; 1 P. M., 143⅜, an advance of ¼ on the closing price of yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	City 6s, New	101¾	100 sh	Read R....b30.	50¾
$2000	do. New	101¾	100	do....b30.	50¾
100 sh	Leh N stk....ls.	42	500	do....s30.	50¾
75	do....ls.	41¾	100	do....c.	50¾
87 sh	Leh V R	57	100	do....c.	50¾
3 sh	Penna R	52¾	800	do....ls.	50¾
100 sh	Read R	50·56	200	do....s5.	50¾
100	do....c.	50·56	400	do....ls.	50¾
100	do	50·56	200	do....c.	50¾
100	do....b30.	50·56	100	do....c.	50¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110½@110¾; do. 1862, 113¼@113⅜; do., 1864, 108¾@109¼; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107½; do., 1867, new, 107½@107⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅝@99¾; do. 7·30s, June, 106½@106¾; do., July, 106½@106¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119¼; do., December, 1864, 118@118¼; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115½@115¾; do. October, 1865, 115@115¼. Gold, 143¼@143½. Silver, 137@138½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110½@110¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¼@113½; do., 1864, 108¾@109¼; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do. new, 107½@107¾; 5s, 10-40s, 99½@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 106½@106¾; 3d series, 106½@106¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118½; May, 1865, 117@117½; August, 1865, 116@116½; September, 1865, 115½@115¾; October, 1865, 115@115½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110½@110¾; old 5-20s, 113¼@113½; new 5-20s, 1864, 108¾@109¼; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do., July, 107¼@107½; do., 1867, 107½@107¾; 10-40s, 99½@99¾; do., June, 106½@106¾; do., July, 106½@106¾. Gold, 143¼@143½.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 S. Third street, report the following quotations per steamer City of Cork:—London 60 days sight, 109@109¾; do. 3 do. do., 109¾@109¾; Paris 60 do. do., 5f.18¾@5f.16¼; do. 3 do. do., 5f.16¼@5f.13¾; Antwerp 60 do. do., 5f.18¾@5f.16¼; Bremen 60 do. do., 78@78¾; Hamburg 60 do. do., 35⅝@36; Cologne, Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71¼@71½; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40⅝@41.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 1.—The Flour Market is firmer, and the demand for home consumption has improved; but the export trade is held in abeyance, as prices are too high to admit of a margin for profit; sales of 1500 barrels, including superfine at $7·50@8·25; old stock and fresh ground extra at $8@9·75; 900 barrels Northwestern extra family at $10·75@11·75; 400 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. and fancy at $13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $8·25 8·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are comparatively small, and holders are firm in their views. The demand is confined to good and prime lots, and 1000 bushels red sold at $2·30 2·45; 550 bushels amber at $2·60; and California at $2·90; 700 bushels No. 1 Chicago sold at $2·40. Rye is steady at $1·58 1·60. Corn is less active and not so firm; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·43 1·44, and 1000 bushels Western mixed at $1·40; also 4000 bushels yellow and 4000 bushels white on private terms. Oats are unchanged; sales of 1000 bushels at 78@90c.

One thousand bushels of Malt were taken at $1·56.

In Barley nothing doing.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells at $9@9·25 ℔ 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $2·75 to $3. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·80 2·85.

Twelve hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron Bark sold at $55 ℔ ton.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........OCTOBER 1.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........46 | 11 A. M..........58 | 2 P. M..........65

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, Charleston, Philada. and Southern M. S. Co.

Barque Fidelio, Kendt, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr C. C Clark, Fost, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.

St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Chase, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Willie Mowe, Hilton, 7 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship King Oscar, Sorensen, hence, at Bremen 14th ultimo.

Ship M. E. Corning, Hibbert, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 16th ult.

Ship Arnold Boninger, Steenken, hence, at Bremen 14th ult.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, hence for Boston, put into Provincetown yesterday, on account of the heavy gale.

Barque J. Hatfield, Blauvelt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Greenock 16th ult.

Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 28th ult.

Brig J. Baker, Hood, for Orchilla next day, to load for Philadelphia, at Port Spain 2d ult.

Brig H. J. Burton, Burton, hence for Stettin, at Elsinore 14th ult.

Brig John Geddes, of Halifax, N. S., from Sombrero for Philadelphia, was spoken Aug. 3, lat. 38 58, lon. 73 11, leaking badly, and short of water, since which time she has not been heard of, and it is supposed she has foundered.

Schrs T. Lake, Adams; T. Clyde, Scull; and Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Providence 28th ult.

Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, hence, at Portland yesterday.

Schr Geo. Fales, Thatcher, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 28th ult.

Schr John McDevitt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 28th ult.

Schrs L. Frasier, Steelman; Jos. Maxfield, May; E. Sinnickson, Weeks; Rising Sun, Jones; F. Herbert, Crowell; and M. Haley, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Schr R. S. Miller, Henderson, hence, at Marblehead 29th ult.

Schrs John H. Perry, Kelly, and Cohassett, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 29th ult.

Schr A. Townsend, hence for Mobile, was spoken 11th ult., off Key West, 25 days out.

Schr Howard, Griffin, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 27th ult.

Schrs Jos. Porter, Burroughs, and Northern Light, Ireland, hence, at Fall River 27th ult.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, hence for New Bedford, at New York yesterday.

Schr Champion, Clark, hence for Saco, at Gloucester 27th ult.

Schr Jesse B. Allen, Case, hence, at Nantucket 22d ultimo.

Schrs Alabama, Vangilder; W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett; J. T. Price, Young; A. Garwood, Garwood; J. Watson Houck; A. M. Aldridge, Robinson; S. and E. Corson, Brower; W. B. Thomas, Winsmore; T. J. Hill, Chase; M. Steelman, Steelman; D. S. Mershon, Ayres; M. and E. Henderson, Yates; C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer; Annie May, May; A. Hammond, Paine; M. Tilton, Tilton; A. Godfrey, Godfrey; C. Hill, Cheeseman; F. Edwards, Boice; L. and A. Babcock, Smith; and Lady Ellen, hence, at Boston 29th ult.

Steamer Philadelphia, Tufts, for Philadelphia, sailed from New York yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, Mirehouse, from Liverpool.

Steamship Chicago, Cutting, from Liverpool.

Steamship Propontis, Higginson, from Boston.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

What Hinders Reconstruction?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The great body of the American people earnestly desire an early and complete adjustment of all remaining difficulties connected with or growing out of our late civil war. The interests of business and industry imperatively demand it. Property and enterprise unquestionably need it. There are millions of acres of Southern lands held in tracts of 500 to 50,000 acres by men who are hunted by sheriffs and pinched for bread, yet who could pay every dime they owe if our troubles were settled, so that immigration and capital would be attracted to their section and their lands be salable at something near their actual value. The South, badly shattered and scathed, is still rich in natural resources, and could soon pay all she owes and become thrifty if our country were really at peace; while her paying would diffuse activity and thrift throughout the North. Every thing good waits for a real, essential closing up of our great struggle. What hinders that beneficent consummation?

The *Herald* is the special organ of Johnson (for whose impeachment it fiercely clamored through the year which closed with last July) and Johnsonized Democracy. It has a bevy of correspondents traversing the South to report whatever can be twisted into the service of Johnsonism. Here is a sample extract from the report of its Mississippi correspondent, dated Vicksburg, September 21:—

"Until quite recently, it seemed to be acknowledged that the Convention party must succeed, and that the only ground for Southern men to take was that of a 'masterly inactivity,' hoping in this way to avoid the appearance of consenting to the yoke of negro suffrage, and leaving an open door for them to turn against it, and, if possible, abolish it, when the State shall have been restored to the Union. But since the returns from the elections in Maine and in California have come in, a very different feeling and policy have obtained.

"The hope of reaction in the North, and of Democratic ascendancy, has awakened the hope of defeating the Convention, and, *from* supineness and inactivity, the Southern leaders have launched out, with equal suddenness and inactivity, upon an earnest campaign to secure their great object. The singular feature of this reaction is this, that the party that has all all along been inveighing bitterly against the military rule is now working most earnestly and heartily for its continuance for years, simply as an escape from the more odious domination of the negro.

"To-day a general meeting or convention is held in Jackson, to commence the organization of 'the White Man's party,' and warm work may be expected in Mississippi for some time to come. The white party work at a great disadvantage, from their lateness of organization and sudden and complete change of policy.

"The methods adopted by these two great parties are in striking contrast. The one quiet, secret, burrowing in the League room at night, and pledging their partisans to co-operation, with instructions which few will disregard. The other bold, outspoken, vehement, and pugnacious in words, luxuriating in offensive epithets. This is very bad policy, to say nothing of bad taste.

"The Vicksburg *Herald* delights to call the Republican Convention 'The Baboon Convention.' The *Times* calls it the 'Black and Tan Convention,' and others follow in the same style of graceful description. But, however appropriate and descriptive may be the name, 'The Baboon Convention,' and of 'gorillas' as members of it, it is quite certain that no baboon would do so foolish a thing as to insult and worry the power that may very soon control the affairs in Mississippi, and constitute anew the State. But common sense has never had much to do with Mississippi politics. The blacks listen eagerly to this sort of talk, and inwardly, but decisively resolve that they will never consent to place in power the men who thus betray their hatred and contempt of the black people; and thus the fire-eating whites are unconsciously co-operating with the Yankees in consolidating and unifying the sixty thousand negro votes of Mississippi, and rendering almost certain the calling of the Convention; the election of radical members to it; the adoption of a radical Constitution; and the election of radical, perhaps negro, representatives to Congress. The excitement of the canvass already waxes warm, and threatens a great heat."

—Here you see exactly why and how the Southern States are to be kept out of their proper place in the Union for years longer if "the white man's party" have power to achieve that result. They have been groaning over "military despotism," "the five satrapies," etc., for months; but they are doing their best to keep their States for years longer under military rule, in the hope that their Northern friends may meantime achieve power, and then help them to trample blacks under foot. They complain that the blacks are banded against them, when their organs are daily calling these blacks "baboons" and "gorillas," and openly proclaiming their purpose to remand them to serfdom whenever they can. Is it any wonder that the blacks are Republicans? Who can blame them?

Mississippi has some 700,000 inhabitants, whereof nearly 400,000 are black. The *Herald's* reporter says there are 20,000 more black than white men in the State. Every one of those blacks will vote to-morrow to enfranchise every white, however bitter a pro-slavery Rebel he has been, provided the whites will agree that there shall be no disfranchisement of either race evermore. But Democratic gains at the North are stimulating the whites—Rebels though they were, and some of them still disfranchised therefor—to band together for the single, absorbing purpose of disfranchising the blacks evermore. Demoracy at the North means the restoration of the late Rebels to uncontested power at the South, in order that they two (if you can call them two) may combine to rule the country as of old. And it is this conspiracy that now stops the car of reconstruction and compels the maintenance of military rule at the South. The country ought to be rid of the cost and trouble of it forthwith; but Democrats and Rebels conspire to perpetuate it, in the hope of thus furthering their mutual ends. Will the country permit them thus to triumph?

The Southern Elections.

From the N. Y. Times.

We shall soon be enabled to judge of the probabilities of reconstruction under the law as it stands. The Louisiana election for delegates to the Convention to frame a Constitution and civil government for the State took place on Friday and Saturday. To-day and the two succeeding days a similar proceeding will be held in Alabama; and later in the month Virginia and Georgia will follow in the same step. In each case there is more or less chance of failure. For, though there is no likelihood of the rejection, by a majority of votes, of the preliminary measure ordered by Congress, there is at least a possibility that it may be for the moment frustrated by indifference or other causes. The law requires not merely that a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of a Convention, but that the number of votes shall constitute a majority of the entire number registered. Contingencies may therefore arise which, while not directly defeating the project of a Convention, may indirectly produce that result.

The despatches from Louisiana thus far received are too meagre in their statements of fact, and too evidently partisan in their origin, to warrant a positive conclusion as to the sufficiency and complexion of the voting in that State. If the truth is told in regard to New Orleans, a majority of the registered electors abstained from voting, the estimate being 12,000 votes as compared with 28,000 registered. It must be remembered, however, that the official record of registration in the State exhibits a total of 44,732 whites and 82,907 blacks; so that the absence of 16,000 voters from the polls in New Orleans does not necessarily imply a refusal to hold a Convention by the State. Where indifference exists we may presume that it is evinced by the whites; and though the whole body of registered whites absented themselves, the blacks would still have the power of giving effect to the law. We know of but one circumstance that may prevent the full exercise of this controlling influence, and it is occasioned by the imperfections of the law itself. For a full vote anywhere ample facilities for voting are indispensable. But Congress in its haste has practically restricted the voting places to one in each county, and hence large numbers may find it impossible to attend within the period prescribed by the order.

Concerning Alabama, a well-informed correspondent furnishes some suggestive points. There a more universal interest has been manifested in the work of reconstruction, as the large registration shows. The registered whites count 72,747; blacks, 88,248—the latter lacking but 3000 to reach the aggregate of colored males of the requisite age in the State. It is computed that the number of non-registered whites is little short of 33,000, and of these the great majority are described by our correspondent as disfranchised—a much larger percentage of the white population than we should have considered probable. Our correspondent, however, has excellent opportunities of ascertaining official facts, and we direct attention to his statement as indicating a wider operation of the disabilities imposed by the law than its authors can be supposed to have contemplated.

The causes which have doubtless diminished the vote in Louisiana, threaten also to operate adversely in Alabama. That a vast majority of the votes given will be for a Convention appears certain; but the remoteness of many thousands from the polling places may prove equivalent to disfranchisement, and thus the required majority of the total number registered may be unavailable.

On every ground it is to be hoped that neither in Alabama nor in any other State will such a result be realized. Its effect upon Congress and the country, and especially upon the South, would be most unfortunate, since it would not only delay reconstruction, but would invest it with fresh complications and render inevitable fresh legislation. Its tendency, moreover, would be to produce an impression of greater hostility, and even of greater indifference, than seems to exist. What our correspondent says upon this subject, with reference to Alabama, may, we believe, be accepted as equally applicable to the other Southern States. The great body of the people are tired of the existing condition of affairs, and anxiously desire the completion of reconstruction in any manner which Congress may choose to dictate. But the absence of proper facilities for voting may nevertheless subject them to misapprehensions which cannot but be mischievous. For this and other reasons, the progress of the elections, now commenced, will be watched with mingled anxiety and hope. They will decide whether the South shall have early restoration to the Union, or whether the task of reconstruction shall be taken up anew and made the occasion of further controversy. The result—the establishment of the mastery which Congress asserts—may be stayed by accident or antagonism, but its ultimate occurrence does not admit of doubt.

The Reaction Against Radicalism—The Position of the New York Conservatives.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The political reaction apparent at the extremes of the country—in Maine and California—will be felt with much greater force at the next elections in the interior and central States, and will assuredly turn Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and probably Ohio, over from the Republican party to the opposition. The radicals are endeavoring to persuade themselves that their recent disasters in the East and the West are attributable to local causes; but they will soon discover their error. The people were well satisfied with the Constitutional amendment as a settlement of the question of reconstruction. That amendment gave to the Southern States the same constitutional rights enjoyed by New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and all the other States of the Union, leaving to each the control over the elective franchise within its own borders, but providing that wherever the negroes were denied the ballot they should not be reckoned in calculating the basis of representation of the State withholding from them the privilege of voters. This was the issue upon which the last general elections were fought, and it secured to the Republicans the control of nearly every State not embraced in the Southern Confederacy, and unprecedented majorities in the United States Senate and House of Representatives. The subsequent legislation of Congress and the action of President Johnson disturbed the settlement agreed on by the people, and threw the question of reconstruction again open to agitation. The consequence is that to-day the country is as far from a solution of the difficulties arising out of the Rebellion as when the soldiers of the Confederacy first laid down their arms.

It is idle to pretend that the Republican party is not responsible for this state of affairs. The Republicans have had the sole control of the Government in all its branches ever since Grant put an end to the war. They elected all the present national administration, and have held constant possession of nearly all the loyal States as well. President Johnson, Congress, the United States Supreme Court, Fenton and the New York Legislature, are all their own. A family quarrel broke out among them soon after President Lincoln's death, arising partly out of the dispensation of the Federal patronage by his successor, and partly out of the conflict of schemes for the succession; but that does not alter the fact that Johnson, Seward, McCulloch, Welles, Browning, Stanbery, and all in the Executive branch of the Government are as much Republican as are the Congressional majority, Chase, Stanton, Fenton, and the rest of the radicals. The people, therefore, have a right to hold the Republican party responsible for the non-settlement of the country and for all the agitation and dangers which now surround us. It is the knowledge of this fact that has occasioned the present reaction against that party. All who are desirous of seeing the country once more settled and at peace, are arraying themselves against the men who have shown their incompetency or unwillingness to accomplish such a result.

In our own State, however, there will be some peculiar distinctive features about the next election which will not be observable elsewhere. Here the Republican Convention, in the hands of Governor Fenton and his friends, refused to admit into their body the delegates of the conservative branch of the party in this city, representing the Seward and Morgan division, and treated a resolution to afford them an opportunity to be heard in defense of their rights in the organization with marked indignity and contempt. The Republicans, thus summarily rejected and insulted, very reasonably believe that they have a right to resent the injustice done them, and are organizing a powerful and important opposition to the nominees of the Syracuse Convention, which will probably control fifty or sixty thousand votes in the State. The extent and strength of this defection may be gathered from the fact that all the daily and weekly newspapers published in this city, with the exception of two—the *Tribune* and the *Dispatch*—have virtually arrayed themselves against the radicals, while last year the whole Republican press was a unit in support of the party candidates. This will make one of the most formidable oppositions ever organized against the radical ticket. Last year Mr. Seward predicted that the radical nominees would be defeated in New York by forty thousand votes. He probably only made a mistake of one year in his calculation, for it now appears certain that the Syracuse ticket will be beaten in the State by at least that majority.

The result of the election this fall is, in fact, life or death to Seward, Morgan, and their friends in this State. If the Fenton radicals, after shutting the conservatives finally out of the organization, can keep up their vote in this city, there will be no chance of the rejected faction obtaining any recognition from the next Republican National Convention. The Seward Republicans will all be excluded, and Fenton and his "young radicals" will walk over the track. The only hope or chance for the former is to defeat every distinctive candidate that the radicals may put up for any office, and nearly wipe out the whole Republican vote on the State ticket in this city. They should not seek any union with the Democrats, for that would be fatal to them. Let them cast their votes as an independent party, who, having been excluded from the Syracuse Convention, are in no manner bound by its actions; and then, if they give the radicals an overwhelming defeat, they will be in a condition next year to make their own terms, and check the career of those who are rapidly driving the country into all manner of difficulties and dangers by their violent, intemperate, and reckless policy.

The Elections Next Week.

From the N. Y. World.

The States in which general elections are to be held next week are Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa. Particular interest is felt in them from the fact that the results are supposed to foreshadow, in a measure, the results of the elections in November. In every instance the issues are squarely stated, always excepting the underhanded policy of the radicals, which seeks to dodge the questions of local interest in the hope that the ignorance to which they appeal will comprehend nothing beyond the general idea of a conflict of views on reconstruction between the President and Congress.

In Pennsylvania the only officer to be chosen by the State at large is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, George Sharswood being the Democratic and Henry W. Williams the Republican candidate. Judging from the tone of the Pennsylvania press, there is no dispute as to the qualifications of the two candidates for Chief Justice, it being conceded that Judge Sharswood is the superior, in every respect, of his opponent. The issue is made on national questions rather than on the personal merits of the nominees. It is, therefore, important to know the drift of political sentiment in this State since the last Presidential election. In 1864 the total vote polled was 572,707, of which General McClelland received 276,316, and Mr. Lincoln 296,391. A year later, at the election for Auditor-General, only 454,263 votes were cast, of which the radicals obtained a majority of 22,660. Last year a Republican Governor was chosen by a majority of 17,17,8 the total vote being 597,370. Comparing this last vote with that of 1864, the result is as follows:—

	Dem.	Rep.	Rep. Maj.
1864	276,316	296,391	20,075
1866	290,096	307,274	17,178

It will be seen from these figures that the increase of the Democratic vote of 1866 over that of 1864 was 14,780, while that of the radicals was but 10,883, showing a clean gain of nearly 3000 votes for the Democrats—an evidence that conservative sentiments were gaining ground. It must be owned, however, that in the coming election the radicals have the advantage in possessing control of the State patronage, which they will use in every way that they believe to be to their own advantage. On the other hand, the Democratic candidate is immeasureably superior to his opponent, and remembreing the change in public sentiment as evinced by the results of the elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut last spring, and the more recent ones in Maine and California, there are good reasons for believing that, with proper efforts, the Democrats will carry Pennsylvania next Tuesday. Such a consummation is devoutly wished for by good men throughout the land, and we shall be disappointed if the conservatives of the Keystone State leave a single stone unturned to attain so desirable a result.

The contest in Ohio is unusually exciting. The Democrats have in Allen G. Thurman a very strong candidate for Governor, particularly so as compared with his opponent, Rutherford B. Hayes. And aside from the personal merits of the candidates, the radical platform is so redolent of the worst features of radicalism that the people of Ohio will be false to themselves if they do not reject it by a large majority. In 1864 Mr. Lincoln carried the State by a majority of 58,586, the total vote being 470,722; yet a year later the Republican majority at the election for Governor was only 29,546, the decrease in the Democratic vote being less than 12,000, while that in the Republican vote was over 40,000. Last year a Secretary of State was chosen, but the result of the election was unimportant as compared with that of Representatives in Congress. For the convenience of our readers we append a table giving the votes of the State for the three years mentioned, that of 1866 being the vote for Congressmen:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Democratic	205,568	193,607	214,131
Republican	265,150	223,633	254,040

A glance at these figures shows that a comparison of the votes of the State in 1864 and 1866 reveals the fact that the radicals lost 11,000 votes, while the Democrats gained 9000, a clear evidence that the votes lost by the former were given to the latter. It needs but little calculation to demonstrate that a proportionate gain at the coming election will result in a Democratic victory, which, taking into consideration the detestable platform adopted by the radicals and the personal weakness of their candidate for Governor, is by no means the impossibility that the radical press would have us believe.

In Iowa a full State ticket is to be chosen. The radical majority in this State for the past three years has been so overwhelming that it can hardly be expected that it will be overcome at the approaching election. Yet it can and probably will be materially reduced, unless the reaction in public sentiment which is so manifest in New England and California be not felt in this far Western State.

The facts and figures which are presented above afford great encouragement to the conservatives in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa. One week of the campaign remains. Let them use every hour of it to the best advantage, in the full assurance that a glad reward will await them when the polls shall be closed and the returns counted. The tide of radicalism is stayed, and nothing but the earnest efforts of conservatives are needed to roll up a counter-wave that will cheer the hearts of all who are working for constitutional principles, true liberty, and the right.

A. J. Bunsby on Silence.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Lowell, in his Fable for Critics, ridiculing our American love of finding a European prototype for every fellow-countryman who rises above mediocrity, says:—

> "I myself know
> A whole flock of Lambs, any number of Tennysons—
> In short, if a man has the luck to have any sons,
> He may feel pretty certain that one out of twain
> Will be some very great person over again."

We confess that we share this national weakness, if weakness it be, and we own to having spent a good deal of time lately in trying to fix upon the great European whom Mr. Johnson most resembles. Nature seldom makes only one thing of a kind, and just as she repeats King Solomon in Mr. Tupper, and Peeping Tom in Mr. Seward's friend McCracken, so we have all along felt that Andy Johnson must be a copy of somebody who has already lived and died. And although a person of such variety of powers, of such deep sagacity, and such wide experience, must be like a great many illustrious people in different walks, we think that in his greatest moments there is no man he is so much like as he is like Jack Bunsby. As the character and career of that immortal personage have been portrayed in a lively manner by the pen of Mr. Charles Dickens, we do not need to dilate upon them at this time, nor is it necessary to do more than remind the reader that Bunsby's great forte was in the handling of logic, and that for nothing is he more famous than for the clearness with which he could state a proposition. But Mr. Johnson, in a recent great speech, proved himself more than a match for Bunsby, not only in the clearness with which he stated the wonderfully original propositions on which his majestic effort was built up, but in the beautiful simplicity with which the whole complicated argument is evolved. We have seldom seen the parts of English speech thrown about with such a charming negligence as they are in this performance. The opening sentence is a rare example of syntax in undress, and shows how a great master of rhetoric may throw parsing to the dogs, and not only have none of it himself, but refuse to let any one else have any of it. In the second sentence he shows as great an antipathy for that very useful and respectable member of grammatical society, the auxiliary "shall," as if it were one of the laws of Congress, and betrays as much partiality for "will," as if it were a hopelessly unreconstructed Rebel. This pleasing exhibition of ignorance is, however, well enough supported further along by a very pretty combination of the present and past tenses used in speaking of the same event, and by that favorite idiom of the unlettered classes, the use of "lay" for "lie." When we compare the noble license of this incomparable effort with the servile adherence to the idioms of the language of Mr. Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg, a speech which might have been written by Shakespeare, or Milton, or by the translator of Judah's speech to his brother Joseph, or by any one of the few great masters of mere English, we see how worthy A. J. is to be compared to Jack Bunsby. Jack was never, that we know of, so put to it for ideas, but he could hardly have given a more muddled account of those he had. It is, however, in the eulogium he passes on silence that A. J. most reminds us of the manner of J. B. The three first sentences of his speech are taken up with the declaration of his determination to hold his tongue. In the first, he says that he has not come to make lengthy remarks. At least, this seems to be the gist of the sentence, which, though it has no logical beginning nor end, has yet a good deal of middle. In the second, he says as plainly as his muddled wits will permit, that he will say nothing whatever. In the third, finding to his great disappointment that nobody objects to his holding his tongue, he declares again that he will not attempt to give utterance, etc., etc. Apparently put into a very bad state of mind by the unlooked-for imperturbable acquiescence of his victims in his determination to stay shut up, he snaps out a fourth sentence—"I shall attempt no such thing." Observing smiles of satisfaction beaming on the countenances of the immense auditory, who had been all along in misery lest he should attempt it, he determines in the very spirit of Quilp to blight their fondest hopes, and observes with a demoniac chuckle in the fourth sentence that, though he only came to shut his mouth and open his eyes, since he sees they wish him to be silent, "he must be permitted to speak." He then burst out into that magnificent eulogy on silence which would be sufficient in itself to make all his other speeches forgotten, if anybody had ever wasted time in remembering them. "When we look on *your* battle-field," not his, mark, but *ours* (True for you, A. J.!) "and think of the brave men on both sides," (Don't you wish, A. J., you had *dared* to say what you thought—"the brave men on *one* side, the Southern") who fell in the fierce struggle of battle, and who sleep silent in the grave—you who *sleep* in silence and peace after the earnest conflict *had* ceased—would to God we of the living could imitate their example as they *lay* sleeping in peace in their *tombs*, and live together in friendship and peace!"

Well, A. J., never mind us, old boy! Just at present we are keeping as quiet as need be. 'Tis you that need to be advised to silence, and we commend the ingredients of your poisoned chalice to your own lips. The very best thing you can do is to hold your tongue and not speak another word in public till you get back to Tennessee, which we heartily wish could be to-morrow. As for us, we have not the slightest intention of making dead men of ourselves because you are one, but we hope to show you before long that we are very much alive indeed. Silence is an admirable thing when, as in your case, a man has only platitudes to express, and no grammar to express them in, and you have yet one chance to win a little favor at the hands of your disgusted countrymen of all parties and all classes, viz., by letting us write the record of the last few months of your execrable administration in the words with which "Hamlet" takes his leave of life—"The rest is silence."

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[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

OUR GUARDIAN ANGELS.

A Sermon Delivered by the Very Rev. William O'Hara, D. D., at St. Michael's Church, on Sunday Morning.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The following report of the interesting sermon delivered at St. Michael's Church, on Sunday morning, by the Very Rev. William O'Hara, D. D., Vicar-General of the Diocese of Philadelphia, was crowded out of yesterday's TELEGRAPH by the great pressure upon our columns.

Father O'Hara took for his text the 20th verse of the 102d Psalm, reading as follows:—

"Bless the Lord, ye his angels, mighty in power to execute His work; hearken unto the voice of His word."

He then spoke as follows:—

Our holy religion is appointed by Almighty God to be our guardian angel while on the earth. She enlightens our minds by divine faith, and pours into our hearts the grace of God through the sacraments, she instructs man in his wayward course, and she bids him fix his eyes on heaven as the reward which awaits him. But to encourage us in our career on earth, she first bids us to fix our eyes upon those who have cast off this miserable flesh, which we carry along with us during our pilgrimage on earth. She tells us that they have fought the good fight, they have conquered their enemies, and they are now in the enjoyment of eternal bliss. They were frail like us, sprang from the same poisoned source, but, through faith and the grace of God, they have passed from earth, they have cast off that which was mortal, and put on immortality. She bids us lift our eyes to Heaven and behold the glory of the Saints. In order to encourage us still more, and animate us to fulfil our duties on earth, she bids us draw nearer the throne of God and there behold those beautiful spirits that surround it, chanting His praises without ceasing, crying "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts."

They are creatures of a more perfect order, but they are the creatures of God. He made them by His own Divine will. He brought them forth, and hence it is that man, struggling amidst the trials of earth, feels himself bound to these heavenly spirits that are in the kingdom above. By their acts, whereby they were made saints, they became allied to us. These angelic spirits were created by God to dwell in His heavenly abode. Of their existence revelation speaks in many different places. Scarcely had our first parents forgotten the word of God, when, behold! the Creator appears in His wrath, drives them forth, and places a heavenly spirit there after their expulsion. The venerable patriarchs, when closing their eyes to this world, invoked the angels of Heaven to look down upon them. Who can read the beautiful and touching language of the Psalmist, and not admit that there are divine spirits? When the Psalmist had tuned his harp to praise God, he commenced by inviting the angels—who pass from heaven to earth—to join in one chorus together in praising God Omnipotent on high. These spirits, endowed with that noble nature which elevates them above all the works of God, have received their knowledge from Him. They have received strength, as in the words of my text, "Bless the Lord, all His angels, mighty in power." They have received from God that grace which entitles them to happiness forever.

These spirits have not received these extraordinary gifts of nature and of grace merely for their own consolation and happiness, but God wishes to make use of them as the means of bearing blessings to mankind. By nature they are spirits, by office they are angels; and hence we read throughout ancient writ constant allusions to the angels of God. Faith existed in the ancient dispensation that angels are beings created by God, and that their first office was to praise God, and be His ambassadors to man. Hence, then, were angels sent to bear consolation to man amidst his trials and warfare on earth. It is generally supposed by sacred writers, when the people of God were escaping from bondage, that the great angel whose festivities we celebrate to-day, your patron saint, St. Michael, was appointed by Almighty God to guide them into the land of promise. Devotion to this archangel should be evinced by all.

We may go to the East or to the West, and we will behold evidences of devotion and affection which the Catholic Church has ever cherished for St. Michael the Archangel. During the trials of the Church, her torture and persecution, we see faith in God developing itself. In honor of St. Michael churches are erected constantly. It is related by a distinguished historian that, after the period of Constantine, there were built more sanctuaries in honor of that saint than of any other. The Church in the West celebrates to-day the dedication of a special temple to the glorious saint. He is considered the defender of faith, the defender of the cause of Almighty God, against those rebellious spirits whom he hurled into the regions of darkness. So, also, now he is fighting the great battle of the Church. He is our great support, and the Church invites her children to invoke his assistance in her behalf, and at the same time have the welfare of every Catholic throughout the world at heart. Hence he is styled in the services to-day our defense. Oh, glorious St. Michael, defend us in the hour of trial, lest we perish in that great day that awaits us! He is the defender of the Church, and according to the instructions of our holy religion, the defender of everybody.

She bids us invoke him because here, during life, we have our trials. The life of man on earth is one of warfare. He is battling against his enemies; he is battling with himself, with the powers of darkness, and with all those who make common cause with evil works. We must invoke him as our defense in life. When the change comes over us, and we totter on the verge of eternity, we must invoke him to defend us, lest we perish in that dreadful day. Hence the Church desires us to be impressed more and more with our devotion to the Saint, and she bids us appeal to his intercession. We receive faith through the impressions of the senses, as St. Paul tells us, "Faith comes by hearing," and the Church to impress our minds with the power and brightness of St. Michael, represents him in the form of a warrior, bearing a sword in his hand. We cannot understand what spirits are; but the Church makes use of their forms to make an impression upon our minds, and fill us with that confidence which we place in the angels and in their intercession.

Can we suppose that they are indifferent to our welfare? Is it not natural that man should have recourse to them? Is it not a principle of nature that the weaker man leans upon the strong one? Is it not so in this world, that he that has no influence appeals to him that has? This is natural. Hence in the Christian Church we are accustomed to appeal to the angels and saints.

Sacred Scripture tells us "that there shall be joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth." They are not indifferent to our welfare. They feel an interest in us, because they themselves are the work of God: through the grace of God they enjoy that happiness to which we all aspire. They are full of willingness to do all in their power for our protection during life, and for our reaching eternal happiness in death.

Let us not fear, then, that they will not take care of us. This is the spirit of faith, and it is that faith which the Church has pronounced a virtue. What she performs in her sacred right of religion are an evidence of her faith. She has built churches in honor of the angels. She has invited her children to place themselves under their intercession. We should not merely appeal to these heavenly spirits in the language of prayer, but we should study what is their duty now in heaven. There are two points that present themselves for our consideration. First, their hearts are burning with love; they never cease to give praise to God. Every affection is directed to the honor and glory of God. It is our duty—it is the first and greatest command—"to love God with all our heart, with all our soul, with all our mind, and with all our strength." We must give ourselves to God. Our hearts must be directed to Him.

Every affection, every movement must turn to God. These blessed spirits are ever watchful over the welfare of man. They fly away from heaven to the most distant regions of the earth, to bear consolation and blessings to him. Second. We must practise the great duty which we see in that beautiful prayer taught by our Lord:—"Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." Every one must be ready to obey the Divine will. Whether it causes sacrifice, whether it accords with our own feelings or wishes, we must say:—"Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." This is what we have to learn from the angels:—Love God and be obedient to His Divine will. You, dearly beloved, who have been blessed under the care of the great archangel St. Michael, should beg of him that God may accord to you all the grace to fulfil these two great duties, loving God and being submissive to His holy will. If you practise this during life your good Archangel will watch over you and when the fiery darts of the evil one flutter around you in the closing hour of life his heavenly wings will protect you from all harm. You will at last conquer, defended by him, and escape that dreadful judgment which awaits the sinner.

BUILDINGS ON PENN SQUARE.—Last evening a meeting of the Committee on Finance of Councils took place in the committee room. The matter of appropriating Penn Square for buildings for the various public institutions came up. At the request of the committee, several gentlemen, representing the Academy of Fine Arts, Natural Sciences, Philadelphia Library, Franklin Institute, Philosophical Society, and other institutions, appeared before them. Messrs. H. C. Lea and Eli K. Price gave their views to the committee in relation to the subject. They stated that the idea of the institution they represent is that the Mayor recommend the Legislature to give Councils the power to permit these societies to erect buildings upon terms that Councils may deem equitable and just.

After listening to these statements, the Committee decided to introduce a resolution to Councils requesting the Mayor to prepare a bill to be presented to the Legislature, asking that body to give Councils the necessary power. The Committee do not propose that the city should relinquish its titles to the squares, or to convey the ground in fee simple. It proposes to permit the societies merely to build there, that people from all sections of the city might have equally easy access to the premises, and structures might be erected of extent commensurate with the importance of the societies owning them.

Mr. Lea stated that, in his opinion, as soon as the plans are agreed upon, liberal contributions would be made by our citizens for their construction, and that he personally would give $10,000 towards the object.

ANOTHER RALLY—THE GREAT MASS MEETING ON THE OLD YORK ROAD.—Last evening the citizens of the Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards, composing the Third Senatorial District, met in mass meeting on the Old York road, above Callowhill street. A large stand, decorated with the American flag, was erected for the accommodation of the speakers, and during the proceedings the Baxter Fire Zouave Band discoursed a number of patriotic airs. The attendance was large, and great interest was manifested in the meeting. At 8 o'clock, Mr. Charles O'Neill, of the Thirteenth Ward, called the meeting to order, and after announcing the list of officers, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the present critical position of our country, all good citizens should lay aside all personal feeling and preference, and vote so as to rebuke the accidental President, and the Democratic party which supports him.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the nomination of Joseph A. Bonham for State Senator for the Third District, and will use all honorable means to insure his election.

Resolved, That the State, City, County, and Representative ticket of the Republican party deserves the earnest support of every one who desires the peace, prosperity and happiness of the community.

Resolved, That the patriot who stays away from the election on Tuesday next will, in all probability, deeply regret it afterwards.

The President, Samuel Bispham, Esq., introduced Wilson Hensey, Esq., of the Tenth Ward, who in strong language condemned the course of Andrew Johnson, and referred to the removal of General Sheridan, Secretary Stanton, and General Sickles, as an outrage upon the community. He called upon all present to lend their aid in the coming contest to defeat the supporters of President Johnson, and elect by a large majority the entire Republican ticket.

Mr. Hensey was followed by ex-Governor Pollock, who referred to the course of Andrew Johnson, and condemned it in the strongest language. He called upon God to forgive him for voting for His Accidency, and eulogized the brave soldiers who had sustained the dignity and preserved the life of the nation. He asked where the Democratic party was to-day, and contrasted the present Democracy with the good old-fashioned Democracy of other days. He cautioned his hearers against confounding Democrats with Copperheads, and said they were not identical. He said that he honored the old Democratic party, that he had belonged to it himself, and had voted with it.

Some of the Democrats, he asserted, had fought with valor and determination in the Union ranks, while others had fallen from their high estate and were no longer worthy of the name of Democrats. These renegade Democrats had conspired to destroy the Union, and had stigmatized our brave boys in blue as murderers and robbers. The Democratic Copperhead party had cried "Divide the Union," and it was damned forever in the opinion of every good and honest patriot. He eulogized Governor Geary, and called him a gentleman, a soldier, and a patriot. (Three cheers for Geary.)

He called upon his hearers to choose between the Republican and the Copperhead parties. He stated that many of the best soldiers and citizens had been Democrats, but not Copperheads. He then referred to the great Republican party, and called it the party of progress and power. That it had for its head and source Abraham Lincoln, and that it had been placed in jeopardy by the treachery of the present accidental President. He alluded to the loyal, honest, and steady Congress of the Union, and asked his hearers whether they would sustain the Congress or sustain Andrew Johnson. (Cries of "Congress.")

He asserted that the chief Rebels had forfeited every right, and that they were only spared by the mercy of a great and magnanimous people. He said that he was anxious for the restoration of peace and unity, but he wanted to bring in the Rebels, in the words of General Logan, "Union men foremost." He would not deprive a negro who was loyal of any right or franchise, and said that any negro who fought for his country was far better than any sneaking, skulking, cowardly Copperhead who had remained at home. (Cheers.)

He alluded to his own son who had fallen in battle, and said that as long as he lived he would not vote for the men who had murdered him, or those who had sympathized with his murderers. There are many matters, the good of the workingman, reconstruction, and an amended Constitution, which he could not touch upon. The hecatombs of soldiers who had fallen in our battles were sacrificed for the preservation of the Union, and the incense of their patriotism rose before the world. He said that the Republican party had not made the national debt, and that the Democratic party had; he called upon every working man to remember that every dollar of tax he paid was paid to Democracy.

He told his hearers to think for themselves on every subject, and not to be lured by the specious, false, and Democratic arguments on the issues of the hour. No side issues should be brought into the struggle. He advised his hearers to show the world that Americans could rule and govern loyal Americans. Gentlemen, you have your candidates before you, and will you hesitate or falter as you approach the polls? He referred to the various candidates on both sides, and while the praised the Republican candidates, he would only say, as far as regards the Democratic candidates, "that they were known by the company they keep."

He reprehended the policy of Andrew Johnson, who had removed Stanton, Sheridan, and Sickles, and said that, although these removals had excited great indignation throughout the country, they had the effect of solidifying the ranks of republicanism and patriotism. He would prophesy that when the sun went down on the second Tuesday of October next, the majority of the Republican party in the good old Keystone State would be from fifteen to twenty thousand. All that is required is for the voters to do their duty at the polls. (Great applause.)

Mr. Congressmen O'Neill was then introduced. He spoke particularly about the candidates on the Republican ticket, and said that on the coming election day the Senatorial Republican nominee in the Third Senatorial District would be elected. He averred that Andrew Johnson, "the blind man," was endeavoring to usurp the power of Congress, the power of the Supreme Court, and the power of the people, and that he took for his counsellors traitors, Rebels, and Copperheads. Congress passes laws, but Andrew Johnson vetoes them. He should be impeached, and the representatives of the people have determined to impeach him.

A success at the ensuing election for the Republican party would go far to strengthen the hearts of the Representatives in their efforts to sustain the dignity of the law and Union. We should vote for the nominees upon the ticket, because they are all good Republicans, and honest, patriotic, loyal men. I believe that every man upon the Republican ticket will be elected, and that the loyal party in Philadelphia will give a tremendous majority at the coming election.

On the conclusion of Mr. O'Neill's remarks the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Judge Williams and the whole ticket.

EXTRA ASSESSMENT.—The following table shows the number of voters enrolled in the extra assessment lists in the various wards and election divisions of the city last week, together with the number enrolled on the extra assessment last year. The total number of voters for 1866 and 1867 are also given. It is to be understood, however, that the additions to the totals made by the extra assessments are not all additions to the actual numbers of voters in the city, as many of them represented persons who have removed from one ward or division to another, and being on the regular list in one, are duplicated on the extra assessment list in another:—

WARDS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1867	1866	Divs.
First	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ninth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eleventh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twelfth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thirteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventeenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nineteenth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twentieth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-first	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-second	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-third	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-fourth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-fifth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-sixth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-seventh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-eighth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Regular assessment, 1668, 125,828; extra assessment, 1866, 10,070. Total, 141,898.

Regular assessment, 1867, 133,268; extra assessment, 1867, 11,004. Total, 144,272.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—The Committee on Law of Councils met yesterday afternoon, and took up the resolution referred to it, requiring an investigation into the matter of the contract for heaters in the Sixth Section, and also the alleged alterations in the specifications for the new school buildings in the Thirteenth Section. A committee of the Board of Control was present, and Messrs. Shippen and Fletcher explained the course of the committee in regard to heaters for the new school-houses. A number of proposals had been submitted to the committee, embracing a variety of patterns of hot air furnaces.

Among these proposals was the one for $2000 for six heaters, while the $1200 proposal referred to in the resolution of Councils was for but four heaters. The committee deemed the $2000 proposition the cheapest in fact, and so recommended, but the contract with the party making the bid has not been executed. Mr. Shippen said that while the Act of Assembly required contracts to be awarded to the lowest bidder, the Board of Control were of opinion that this did not apply to the work of heating the school building.

Acting upon this belief, the Committee of the Board had sought to protect the interests of the city by considering all the circumstances connected with a proposal before awarding a contract.

Further inquiry on this subject was postponed for the present, in order to allow the author of the resolution in Common Council to appear before the Committee, and give such information as he might possess.

In regard to the alterations in the specifications of the school in the Thirteenth Section, Mr. Shippen stated that it was time that there had been such alterations, and a Committee of the Board of Control was now engaged in investigating the subject in order to ascertain who had made the alteration. The alterations applied to inside shutters to the building, and involved an additional expense of less than $2000. The subject was postponed.

THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon at the Almshouse, West Philadelphia, John M. Whitall, President, in the chair.

The following census of the House was reported by the House Agent. Number in the House at 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, 2887; same time last year, 2854—increase 33; admitted within the last two weeks, 200; birth, 11; deaths, 19; discharged, 142; eloped, 24; indentured, 5. Number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 30; meals, 139.

The persons in the various departments are classified as follows:—Males, superannuated, 49; diseased incurables, 17; healthy males, under 60 years, 168; confirmed lunatics, 41; temporary lunatics, 119; epileptics, 25; imbeciles, 22; idiots, 8; Children's Asylum—boys, 130. Women's Department—Superannuated, 105; diseased incurables, 64; healthy females, 365; confirmed lunatics, 118; temporary lunatics, 193; epileptics, 50; imbeciles, 26; idiots, 6. Children's Asylum—girls, 71. Total males and females in Insane Department, less assistants, 606.

The Out-door Agent reported having collected for support cases, $243.

The Steward reported the house receipts at $24·26.

The Treasurer reported that he had paid into the City Treasury since last report the sum of $3151·55.

The storekeeper reported that there had been received, since last report, 160 lumps of forfeited butter, the net weight of which was 133½ pounds.

The Board then went into an election for resident physicians, resulting in the choice of Drs. Dwight, Beecher, Rex, Vanharlingen, and Botsford. Dr. Muhlinburg was also elected to fill a vacancy in the Insane Department. The Board then went into a nomination for officers to serve for the ensuing year.

The Steward's requisitions were read and approved. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA COMMERCE.—The annexed table exhibits the number of foreign and coastwise vessels that arrived at this port during the month of September, as compared with the same period in 1866:—

	1867. For.	1867. Coast.	1867. Tot.	1866. For.	1866. Coast.	1866. Tot.
Steamships	3	...	3	4	...	4
Ships	5	1	6	3	5	8
Barques	2	1	21	16	4	20
Brigs	21	30	51	18	22	40
Schooners	5	944	949	6	787	792
Sloops	...	814	814	...	624	624
Steamers	...	345	345	...	287	287
Barges	...	298	298	...	842	842
Boats	...	2317	2317	...	1758	1758
Total	54	4750	4804	46	4229	4375

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·56	MOON RISES	8·13
SUN SETS	5·43	HIGH WATER	4·05

MOON'S PHASES.

OCTOBER.	D.	PHILADELPHIA. H.M.	WASHINGTON. H.M.
First Quarter	5	1·16 ev.	1·09 ev.
Full Moon	13	8·23 mo.	8·16 mo.
Last Quarter	20	4·16 mo.	4·09 mo.
New Moon	27	8·02 mo.	7·55 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
JAMES T. YOUNG.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cella	London	New York	Sept. 14
America	Bremen	New York	Sept. 14
W Metropolis	Southampton	New York	Sept. 14
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 17
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 18
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 18
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 19
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 21

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
C. of Cork	New York	Antwerp	Oct. 2
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Oct. 3
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 3
Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Oct. 2
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 5
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 5
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Java	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 9

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J.W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Oct. 1
Star of the Union	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 2
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 3
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 5
Corsica	New York	Nassau	Oct. 5
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 5
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 5
San Francisco	New York	San Juan	Oct. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 11
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 12
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 15

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Ship Samoset, Greenleaf, San Francisco.
Ship Kate Davenport, Otis, New York, Merchant & Co.
Barque Amie, Read, London, P. Wright & Co.
Barque Mystic, Bearse, Marseilles, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr A. E. Safford, Hanson, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, New London, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Village Queen, Tillottson, Fall River, do.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, Newport, do.
Schr J. Satterthwaite, Long, Providence, do.
Schr A. W. Collins, Tooke, Newport, do.
Schr J. W. Wilson, Somers, Washington, do.
Schr Naiad Queen, Chance, Newport, do.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Washington, do.
Schr J. O'Donohue, Gilkey, Portland, do.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Dorchester, Hammett & Neill.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smity, Lynn, Pine Knot Coal Co.
Schr Mose, Williams, Millville, Captain.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r J. S. Ide, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Neversink, Gibson, 2 days from New York, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Beadling, 11 days from Cardenas with sugar and molasses to captain.
Schr Sewell, Bennett, 2 days from Indian river, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Evans, 1 day from Milford, with bark to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Eldie, Quillen, 3 days from St. Martins, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Chief, Townsend, 1 day from Indian river, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracy, 2 days from Indian river, with lumber to I. B. Phillips.
Schr T. P. McColley, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr A. Hugel, Robinson, from Delaware Breakwater.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, from New Haven.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, from Quincy Point.
Schr A. E. Safford, Hanson, from Norwich.
Schr Fort Royal, Moore, from Georgetown.
Schr E. Ewing, McDevitt, from Georgetown.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, from Plymouth.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, from Gloucester.
Schr J. Hays, Keen, from Wareham.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steaming America, Virden, 20 hours from N. York. Passed in the bay barque W. H. Jenkins, from Liverpool, and brig B. Smith, from Genoa.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship C. Davenport, Stevens, hence, at New Orleans 28th ult.
Ship Stadacona, Cassidy, from St. John, N. B., at Londonderry 13th ult.
Brig Open Sea, Coombs hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig C. W. Williams, Thompson, from Charleston, at Georgetown, S. C., 23d ult.
Brig Eurus, Yates, hence, at Boston 29th ult.
Schr Ashland, Burton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 25th ult.
Schr H. J. Maurill Quillen, hence, at Richmond 28th ultimo.
Schr Lady Emma, Snedicor, hence, at Georgetown 28th ult.
Schr Georgia, Brier, for Philadelphia, sailed from Belfast 22d ult.
Schr W. H. Ely, McAllister, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 28th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The lightboat, which has been for some time removed from York Spit, Chesapeake Bay, will be replaced in a few days.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

FOR SALE.

WEST TULPEHOCKEN STREET, GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—A handsome double modern residence, containing fourteen rooms, exclusive of Washroom, Pantry, Storeroom, and China Closet, and with extra conveniences. Lot 100 feet by 216 feet deep; beautifully improved. Location most desirable. Also, superior Carpets and Furniture, nearly new, for sale if desired.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
9 28 7t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

BOARDING WANTED.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A GOOD LOCATION, boarding for a family, consisting of a gentleman, his wife, and five children, for the fall and winter, for which a good price will be paid; and one where there are no other boarders would be preferred. Address "MERCHANT," Box 1257 Philadelphia Post Office, stating price per month, and location, and time when an interview can be had. 9 25 6t

EXCURSIONS.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 28 3t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip	50 cents
Single ticket	30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook	30 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads; is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27tfrp Philadelphia.

GERLACH & KLING,
IMPORTERS OF HOCK WINES,
NO. 116 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

A first-class Restaurant is connected with the Wholesale and Retail Wine House, where patrons may obtain, on accommodating terms, every delicacy the market affords. Patronage solicited. 9 25 3m

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "CORLISS," Providence. Size of cylinder, 20 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to

W. B. LE VAN,
9 25 26t Cor. of WOOD and TWENTY-FOURTH Sts., Phila.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES! Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. corner of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. [9 30 1m

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24½

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	[illegible]
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Companys	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value... Cost. $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank, $311,102·26. Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8½

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18. INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
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Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 31

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867......$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
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Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
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John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
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CHARLES F. COFFIN.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27½

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30½

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
J. E. McDONOUGH........Lessee and Manager.
EXCITEMENT INCREASING.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY
with the
ELITE AND BEAUTY OF PHILADELPHIA,
to witness the most gorgeous spectacle ever produced,
THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK,
and the magnificent
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
who are received nightly with
SHOUTS OF ADMIRATION.

NOTICE.—Residents of adjoining towns have now an opportunity of witnessing this Grand Spectacle and return home at an early hour. The performance closes at 10½ o'clock.

A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Seats secured without extra charge at LEE & WALKER'S Music Store, CHESNUT Street, above Seventh street, and at the ACADEMY from 10 until 3 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
SECOND NIGHT OF THE COMEDY SEASON,
ENGAGEMENT OF
THE GREAT HISTRIONIC ARTIST,
JAMES E. MURDOCH,
for a very
LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS.
TUESDAY EVENING, October 1, 1867.
The performance will consist of the sparkling Comedy, in three acts, entitled
MONEY.
Alfred Evelyn..........Mr. J. E. MURDOCH
Hailed on its last representation here as one of Mr. Murdoch's finest conceptions.
SUPPORTED BY THE NEW COMPANY.
Wednesday—WILD OATS.
Friday—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—FAMILY MATINEE, "CASTE."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 1,
Second night of Robertson's Comedy of
CASTE!
The Hon. George D'Alroy..........Mr. F. Mordaunt
Captain Hawtree..........Mr. James Taylor
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
Duet by Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal, "When a Little Fawn We Keep." Imitations of celebrated opera singers, and BLACK CROOK DANCES.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Doors open at 7: commences at 7¾. First Week of Mr. E. EDDY. Last Week of Miss HENRIETTA IRVING. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, the new historical play of
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF RICHARD III.
Richard III..........Mr. E. EDDY
Princess Elizabeth..........Miss H. IRVING
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. E. EDDY.
AN EXTRAORDINARY BILL OF ATTRACTION.
MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1867, with new scenery, Falconer's Play of INNISFALLEN, in which Miss KATE REIGNOLDS will appear.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
L. V. TUNISON and H. PARSONS..........Proprietors
SAMUEL S. SANFORD..........Stage Manager
OPEN FOR THE SEASON WITH
EPH. HORN, FRANK MORAN,
W. BUDWORTH, C. CHURCH,
AND THE LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
Seats can be secured in advance without Extra Charge.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance begins at 8.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
In order to give parties who have been unable to hear him an opportunity,
BLIND TOM
will appear at the above Hall
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AT 8 O'CLOCK.
FAREWELL MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
October 2 and 5, at 2·30.

Admission	50 cents
Children under 12	25 cents
Reserved Seats	75 cents

Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also, at the Hall. [9 30 6t
Balcony reserved for colored persons. Admission, 25c.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—
"THE PLAINS AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS."
J. L. RINGWALT'S ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
having proved eminently successful, will be repeated every evening during the week, commencing
MONDAY, September 30.
WUNDERLICH'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
Illustrative of Plain and Mountain Scenery, and many other large and accurate views, will be exhibited every evening.
Admission, 50 cents. Children's tickets, 25 cents. Secured seats, without extra charge, at Trumpler's music store, No. 926 Chesnut street; also at Turner Hamilton's bookstore, No. 106 South Tenth street. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. 9 30 6t

THE MEAGHER TESTIMONIAL.
THE BUST
OF
MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS F. MEAGHER
WILL BE ON EXHIBITION
AT NO. 710 SANSOM STREET,
FROM OCTOBER 1st, UNTIL THE 5TH.
THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED. 9 30 6t*

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE,
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers.
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Mr. William Hartmann, from the German Opera.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 9 25 1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the Philadelphia Steam Pump and Towing Company.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to inquire and report whether all debts due by the Philadelphia Steam Pump and Towing Company have been fully paid and satisfied, and whether all claims upon the same have been extinguished; and, further, to inquire and report upon the facts necessary to a proper decision of the question whether the said Court shall decree a dissolution of the said Company, and whether they shall direct that the balance of moneys in the hands of the officers of the said Company be paid to the stockholders in proportion to their respective interests in said corporation, hereby notifies all parties interested as above to attend at the office of J. HILL MARTIN, Esq., No. 217 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., prepared to substantiate their claims, if any, against said corporation, and to object, if aught they have to say, why the said Court should not make the decree and direction above mentioned, or else be forever debarred from any objection in the premises.

9 21 stuth6t* m CHARLES EYRE, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SAMUEL R. JONES, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JONATHAN ROOKE, Executor, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, October 10, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 252 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 26 thstu5t CHARLES GIBBONS, Auditor.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating Certificates of Deposit No. 179 for $928, and No. 180 for $898·34, issued by the
FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
To C. H. WADSWORTH.
Parties to whom the same may be offered are requested to give notice at the Company's Office.
9 24 tf No. 421 CHESNUT Street.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).

This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the *forty-ninth* year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye*, *cleanse*, and *finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.

Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 17tuthsim

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1867.

The Two Plans Contrasted.

The problem of reconstruction is the great political problem of our times; and the question with every good citizen should be, how to secure loyal civil governments in the late Rebel States. We showed yesterday that the Democratic or Johnsonian plan would inevitably result in establishing a *Rebel oligarchy* in each of the late Rebel States, which would dominate most unjustly over the loyal majority (deprived of power through the disfranchisement of the most of its members), and which would be hostile and dangerous to the peace and stability of the Union itself. Mr. Johnson and the Democrats propose to disfranchise the great majority of the loyal citizens of the South. This would, of course, make the Rebels supreme in each of the late Rebel States, and would give them the balance of power in the general Government. Such a result of the war would be as disastrous as would have been the triumph of the Rebel armies under Lee, and in its ulterior effects it might be even worse.

The only safe plan of reconstruction is to neutralize the Rebel element by the loyal element. This can only be done by giving every loyal man the ballot. It would be the height of absurdity to disfranchise loyal men and let Rebels vote. If any disfranchising is to be done, it should apply to those who have sought to overthrow the Government, not to those who have defended it.

Now it so happens that the loyal element of the South is composed largely of colored citizens. If any loyal Northern man is squeamish about negro suffrage in the Rebel States, then our reply to him is that we must work with the materials we have. We are shut up to one of three courses of action:—First, to a continued occupation of the Rebel States by the military power of the general Government; secondly, to the establishment of a Rebel oligarchy by the disfranchisement of the majority of the loyal element; thirdly, to a safe and loyal reconstruction through the enfranchisement of the colored citizens of the Rebel States. These are the only alternatives before us. Military occupation, as a permanent policy, is not to be thought of. It is inconsistent with our form of government, and would be dangerous to our free institutions. The establishment of a Rebel oligarchy is equally inadmissible. It would be impolitic and dangerous to the last degree. We are left, therefore, as our only resource, to loyal reconstruction through the enfranchisement of all loyal citizens. There is no other road out of our difficulties.

So far as the disfranchisement of Rebels is concerned, it is a question of pure policy. No man who has lifted his hand against the Government has any *right* to demand the enjoyment of political power under it. By the strict rules of justice he has forfeited, by his treason, not only his political rights, but his civil rights, and his life also. The Government, however, is to be guided by a wise discretion, and from motives of sound policy should exclude from political power only those would be especially dangerous to a safe and loyal reconstruction. This is what Congress has arrived at in its policy. The Reconstruction acts disfranchise only those who in going into the Rebellion broke solemn oaths which they had previously taken to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. The great masses of the people are left untouched. The policy has been one of enfranchisement rather than disfranchisement. The loyal element, left unfettered, it is believed will be able to hold its own and to bring back the revolted States pledged to unswerving fealty to the Union. According to the precedent of the Johnsonian policy, we should have been perfectly justified in excluding the great mass of the Rebels, for we certainly have as good a right to exclude Rebels as he had to exclude loyal men; but Congress was wiser and more humane, and extended kindness and goodwill to all except the leading and prominent Rebels. The broad dividing line between the Democratic policy and the Republican policy is, that the former would create a Rebel *oligarchy* in the Rebel States, by disfranchising the majority of the loyal citizens, while the latter, by impartial suffrage, coupled with the disfranchisement of the Rebel leaders, would lay broad and deep the foundations of a loyal and lasting reconstruction. It is true, this includes the idea of full citizenship for the colored man in all the Rebel States; but in that measure lies the nation's only reasonable hope of future peace and safety. Sound policy here coincides with the highest dictates of justice. If Rebels vote, loyal men must vote also. That is the whole sum and substance of the argument.

As General Sickles truthfully and eloquently remarked in his great speech a few nights since, had this measure prevailed ten years ago we should have had no rebellion. Adopt it now, and we shall never have another rebellion. Carry out the Johnsonian-Democratic policy of creating a Rebel oligarchy to sway the sceptre of despotic power over the South, and to hold the balance of power in the nation, and another and more tremendous struggle than the one we have just passed through is as inevitable as that effect follows cause.

The Democrats and Their "Soldier Candidates."

It is scarcely less amusing than disgusting to see the Democrats now affecting friendship for the Union soldiers, and making them candidates for office. But it is perhaps yet more disgusting to find men who fought in the field against the Rebels now accepting nominations for office at the hands of those who, during the war, rejoiced over Rebel victories and Union defeats. It is safe to say that a large majority of those who now support Lyle, Leech, and Ballier would have rejoiced at the defeat or even death of either of these officers, while they were aiding to save the Union and conquer secession. We remember what occurred during the war, and we feel it to be our duty not to let the loyal citizens of Philadelphia forget who were the enemies of the country when it was struggling to preserve its existence. They who are now shouting for their "soldier candidates," and endeavoring to cajole those who served in the ranks of the Union army to vote the Democratic ticket because certain soldiers have stooped to accept places upon it, were as bitterly opposed to the Union army when it was grappling with the sworn foes of the Government, as were the bitterest secessionists of the South. *They hated even McClellan while he was in the army*, and rejoiced when it became evident that his efforts against Richmond were abortive. When he was compelled to "change his base," and take refuge on a gunboat, these men were as happy as they were subsequently when Burnside was defeated at Fredericksburg. They laughed in bitter scorn when the loyal press attempted to cover up McClellan's shame by saying that he had bettered his position. *They* saw that McClellan was really badly beaten, and privately, in their coteries and cabals, they rejoiced together over the fact, and drank toasts in high glee to Davis and Lee. Then McClellan was the same to them as Grant, or Sherman, or Sheridan, or Sickles, all of whom they hated in their inmost hearts, as they did McClellan's subordinates—Lyle, Leech, and Ballier—and all others who were fighting to defeat the Rebels and save the country. *Their admiration for McClellan began when they found that he was useless to the Union cause*, and when, in the bitterness of his disappointment, he too became a sympathizer with the enemies of his country. But their hypocrisy in supporting him for the Presidency in 1864, was not so great as it is now in supporting Lyle & Co. for office, because, to tell the truth, the latter continued true to the Union cause longer than did McClellan. These military gentlemen, who are now the pretended favorites of the Rebel sympathizers, were hated by the latter some two or three years longer than McClellan was.

While we are disposed to give due honor to all who served in the war, we detest the course of those who, after the conquest, seek to destroy the fruits of victory. We would honor the man who would save our house from the flames, but we should despise him if we saw him, next day, the intimate friend and associate of the incendiary who fired it, and *permitting this enemy to society to patronize him!*

The insincerity of the Democrats who have nominated Lyle, Leech, and Ballier is too apparent to require argument in proof of it. These men are put forward to aid in the attempt to restore the defunct and despised Democratic party to life, and they have suffered themselves to be used as the instruments of bankrupt and oft-repudiated politicians to resurrect their "lost cause."

The Democrats, in placing Union soldiers on their ticket, acknowledge the hopelessness of their own cause—if *honestly* advocated—and the soldiers they have selected, by accepting the places offered them, confess to the world that their desire for office is greater than their love of consistency or of country. When they shall have learned, as they soon will learn, that they have lost character, and failed to gain the expected reward for deserting their flag, they will realize that the people agree with Franklin, that "he who deserts principle for place deserves to lose both place and principle."

What a Vote for Judge Sharswood Really Means.

"Judge Sharswood is a gentleman and an honorable man," cry the Democracy, "therefore, as public-spirited citizens, it is the duty of all to vote for him as Supreme Judge." Such is the argument which has been made again and again on the part of the Democracy to secure the assent of Republican voters to the attempt to place the opposition candidate on the highest bench in our great State. By reiteration it has almost grown into respectability, and our people have learned to pass over the flagrant sophistry which it contains, and even while they refuse to assent, they do not see the puerile weakness of its logic. Are wisdom and honesty and courtesy the only requisites necessary for such a position? Is not patriotism one of those qualities which in all times has been demanded? Does not Jefferson place among the cardinal essentials for office a love of our country? And can we esteem one who has opposed the war for the Union in all its phases, who has opposed the force requisite to subdue Rebellion, who is consistently a Calhoun Democrat, to be a patriot in the true meaning of the word? But granting that all these qualities of ability, integrity, and learning belong to Judge Sharswood, can any one deny they also belong to Judge Williams? Has a word been breathed against him, except that he was born in Connecticut? We therefore concede these claims of the friends of Judge Sharswood; we say to them all you claim for your candidate we claim for ours, and in addition we have a man who is thoroughly true to the great interests of the nation, who is soundly settled on all the questions, the living questions of the day, and who does not quote Calhoun or his contemporaries to see whether his actions, in the light of the present, are or are not according to law. We need a man who is a live man and who deals with live questions, and not with the United States Bank or the tariff of '32 or '44. Our candidate does not proceed to renew the discussion on the subject of slavery, and base his opinions on the effete learning of Chief Justice Taney. The war has settled many legal questions, and by the decision of that great tribunal we want our judges to abide.

In addition, however, to what has been the expressed opinion of Judge Sharswood on the national issues, we have the legal declaration of that gentleman on the subject of finances. We do not propose to speak with any warmth of that opinion in Borie vs. Trott; but would calmly ask those who intend to vote for Judge Sharswood if they know what it means?—if they realize to what a danger they are exposing themselves by supporting its author? Judge Sharswood, in that famous decision, declared all issues of Government notes to be illegal. By that he says that if any of us have five-dollar "greenback," we have not the value of $5, but only a piece of rather dirty paper; that all the currency and all the notes we have in our possession are a clear loss to us; that we have invested our money in paper, and that paper is now worthless. The mechanic who has hoarded up his wages until he has accumulated a few hundred dollars has not gained anything thereby. Judge Sharswood says he has secured a bundle of old paper, and he has wasted all his labor for months. The capitalist who has in his possession thousands of dollars in Government and national bank notes is thus compelled to lose them all. He does not possess a cent's worth of value for all the currency he holds. Every man, woman, and child would, by the decision of Judge Sharswood, be a loser to a greater or less extent, and a loser beyond all hope of recovery. In voting, therefore, for that gentleman, it behooves our readers to think what they are doing. They are exposing themselves to a loss of all their property in United States notes, and to all that commotion and overturning of the finances of our country which would follow such an upheaval. It may be said in reply that, even if elected, Judge Sharswood could not make his views succeed; that he is overruled by his brother jurists, and that therefore we run no risk in giving him the office. Are the American people willing to reward with office one whom they are afraid to trust alone in the discharge of its duties? Shall we disgrace ourselves so far as to place in position a gentleman who cannot be left on the bench with safety, for fear he will make a decision ruinous to the nation, when we have the alternative of either placing such a man in power or of giving the place to one who is so true that, if the whole voice of the Bench was to be centred in him, we would feel safe in the result? That a man cannot do harm is no argument for giving him places of trust. It is worse than unsound, such a doctrine; it is insulting the judgment of the community to use such an inducement to our support. If you, a business man, were to select a clerk, and he was to apply who had certain peculiar views on the subject of contracts, and of the possession of property, would you give him a place of trust, and feel warranted in selecting him over a thoroughly honest applicant, merely because you had a cashier who balanced your books once a week, and therefore your clerk could not get far astray before he would be discovered, and brought back? We think not. So it is with the office to which Judge Sharswood aspires. He holds peculiar views, dangerous views. And because all his decisions in *Nisi Prius* can be reversed in the Court sitting in banc, is no reason why we should give him the high office of Judge. Let the people think of what they are doing. Let them calmly think of what a vote for Judge Sharswood means. And then, in view of the honor of the nation and their private fortunes, let them vote and work for him with what zeal they can.

To the Trades' Unions.

Has it ever been the policy of the trades' unions to kiss the hand that strikes them? Have they ever given support to one who is their enemy—their open and avowed enemy? Do they follow strictly the Biblical doctrine of turning the other cheek to the smiter? If they do then they will support Judge Ludlow in view of his decision, rendered in 1864, in regard to a suit brought by an anti-trades-union man in the office of our Democratic contemporary, who was struck by a member of the Printers' Union. On that occasion Judge Ludlow sentenced the culprit to the full term, and went out of his way to denounce the whole system of trades' unions in the most violent and abusive terms. We will lay his whole decision before our readers at an early day.

In the Sixth Legislative District, Colonel Charles Kleckner is nominated by the Republicans for a representative's seat at Harrisburg. We feel no doubt of that gallant soldier's election. The change made by the conventions on the legislative nominations of former years has greatly improved and strengthened our ticket. The Colonel will receive all the votes of the soldiers, and is an able and honest man. He is opposed by Bernard McNally. Who Bernard McNally is we cannot guess, and we fear that after the election we will have no cause to inquire. The only thing at which we can guess is that gentleman's nationality. The name is not an American one, nor does it sound either French or German, nor yet Italian. Are we not warranted in surmising that it is Irish? If Mr. McNally will announce himself as a candidate for the Fenian Senate, we pledge him our support. For an American Legislature we prefer an American soldier.

The N. Y. *Tribune* to-day is rather dolorous over our chance of carrying Pennsylvania. It says:—

> "In Pennsylvania the Democrats have the advantage in that their leading candidate, Judge Sharswood, has long been on the bench, and, being a jurist of undoubted ability as well as experience, will win some Republican votes from Mr. Williams, his Republican opponent, who is comparatively a new man. True, Judge Woodward was beaten under like circumstances in 1863; but Governor Curtin's name then headed the Republican ticket; while Woodward's recent decision (in which we believe Judge Sharswood concurred), nullifying the Conscription act, was reason enough for his defeat. If ever a disloyal opinion was read from a bench, that was one; for, if the people of Pennsylvania had not reversed it, ousting Judge Woodward, the war for the Union stood paralyzed, and the Rebellion must have become a successful revolution. To elect Sharswood now is to uphold Woodward, who is running for Congress, and virtually decide that the Rebellion ought to have succeeded. There are other local issues that help the wrong side, so that we have apprehended its success; but our later advices are more cheering, and justify hope of a Republican triumph if a full vote can be drawn out. To this end, we entreat every Pennsylvanian who stands for justice and equal rights to do his very utmost in the struggle of next Tuesday."

We have but one word to say to our contemporary. Let Pennsylvania alone. She can take care of herself. All we ask is that New York will do as well in November as the Keystone State will do in October. Pennsylvania is emphatically all right if the Republicans exert themselves, and they are exerting themselves.

We regret to understand that Colonel James Page is condescending to mix in local politics, and has been opposing certain necessary changes in the places of voting in the Fifth Ward. The Colonel, as a supporter and wire-puller in favor of the "young person by the name of Mullen," is something out of his usual gentlemanly political course. We advise Colonel Page, for whom we have a sincere respect, not to defile his hands by having his name connected with the manœuvres of Mr. Brooke's young man.

REVELATIONS OF RITUALISM.

Curious Practices in the Church of England.

Some remarkable evidence has been given before the Ritual Commission in England. From the official report of the proceedings just published we gather the following account of the ceremonies in the ritualistic churches:—

THE EUCHARIST.

The ritualist service is distinguished from that which is customary in the cathedrals and college chapels by the greater prominence given to the Eucharist. Mr. White, of St. Barnabas, wears colored stoles, which are varied with the altar clothes, according to the season of the year; but he does not use the special Eucharistic vestments. He uses the sign of the cross over the water in baptism, and in defense of the practice of bowing at the Doxology he mentions that it was the custom of the old people in the parish church of Wantage, where he was once curate. In all these churches the sexes are separated, and both Mr. White and Mr. Le Geyt, of Stoke-Newington, assert that such a rule is essential in free and unappropriated churches. "The Eucharistic vestments" are the chasuble for the celebrating priest, the dalmatic and tunicle for the deacons. The cope is a processional ornament, but it is also customary to put it on in the evening service at the time when the Magnificat is sung, and if only one clergyman is officiating he adopts this vesture at the critical moment. At the same instant it is customary to burn incense, which is also introduced at three other times in the service. The custom of "censing persons or things" has been given up by some of the party, but the incense is still brought in, and is allowed to burn itself out.

"THE BOLDER FEATURES."

Rev. Mr. Nugee observes special services on even the Black Letter days in the English calendar, such as those of St. Swithin, the Venerable Bede, and St. Cecilia. This gentleman confines himself to what he calls "the bolder features of ritual," but he certainly makes them very bold. He introduces a "soft hymn" at times during the administration of the Holy Communion. The best idea of this gentleman's ritual will be furnished by an extract from a memorial presented by nearly one hundred and eighty of his parishioners to the bishop. He was examined as to its truth, and he only corrected one or two minor particulars:—

> "The church was lighted by numerous candles supported by candelabra decorated with flowers. The congregation sat in silence for about fifteen minutes; then singing was heard without, becoming more distinct until the door on the southwest was reached. Then the congregation rose *en masse*, and a procession entered. First came a person dressed in white bearing a brass cross, suspended on a pole, painted in various colors. He was followed by two acolytes in scarlet and white, one of whom bore a brass implement like a mason's trowel, and the other a censer, which he swung to and fro, filling the church with the smoke and fumes of the incense. About twenty choristers chanting 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day,' were preceded and followed by men bearing elaborate banners. The Reverend George Nugee, the Vicar of Wymering, with book in hand, closed the procession. He had on a black robe reaching to his feet. This robe was covered by a white surplice reaching to within five or six inches of the ground, and he wore on his head a peculiarly shaped hat, which we are told is called a 'biretta.'
>
> "The procession moved up the church in very slow order; the banners were placed on each side of the chancel, and the choristers took their seats, after which the service began. The psalms and responses were chanted by the choir, and some of the prayers were omitted. Before the communion service a number of candles in the chancel were lighted in addition to those already mentioned as burning. The vicar retired, and again appeared, now wearing a white satin cape, which had a large cross both before and behind; he also wore a chasuble, and something like a bib of violet color, which we understand is called an alb.
>
> "The two acolytes now walked up to the communion table, and the incense having been lighted, the censer was handed to the vicar, who waved it about the communion table. He also took the bread and wine and held them out once or twice toward the table, and then bowed. All this time the choristers were chanting 'Christ our Passover.' After the communion service Mr. Nugee preached from St. John ii., 19 and 21—'Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up; but He spake of the temple of His body.' The object and the aim of this sermon was to enforce the doctrine of real presence in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. After the sermon Mr. Nugee returned to the table, the choristers again chanting. When this ceased seven or eight 'Sisters of Mercy' went up and kneeled and the sacrament was administered."

THE CONFESSIONAL.

There is another practice which all the chief ritualists avow. Mr. Le Geyt encourages confession in his preaching, and receives it if persons come to him. Confessions are frequently heard in Mr. Nugree's Church (Wymering, near Portsmouth). They are heard at the rail of the sacristy door; the priests sit within the rail, and those who confess kneel outside the rail. In Mr. Bennett's church at Frome, confessions are received in the sacristy, or on occasions like Lent it might be in a little chapel. "We have," he says, "three or four chapels in our church—quiet places where we might go for that purpose."

Mr. Clay, of Brighton, states that he was summoned on one occasion to a widow lady in great distress. The youngest daughter, eighteen years of age, was in the habit of undergoing severe penances which had been imposed by an English clergyman then officiating in London. The night previous she had knelt on a marble slab, bare-kneed, for four hours, repeating certain penitential psalms and prayers, which were imposed as a penance in consequence of her having confessed to some sins of temper.

Mr. Wagner, of Brighton, states that he attends in his church three days a week at certain hours for the purpose of hearing confessions. He hears them in the vestry. Penances, he says, are imposed. He doubts if he ought to say whether or no corporal penances have been imposed. He has not imposed them himself, but others may have done so.

THE VESTMENTS.

The Bishop of London asks Mr. Le Geyt about his vestments, "Where did the pattern of them come from? Who made them? How did you know what vestments to get?" They are said to be derived from the old English patterns of vestments preserved in pictures and brasses and various other sources. They are not quite the same as those in the modern Church of Rome, but the "old Catholic shape." Dr. Stanley follows the bishop's lead by asking Mr. Le Geyt whether he has proof that the colors and patterns which he uses are those that were used in the second year of Edward VI? Is he sure about the colors? Mr. Le Geyt says he is sure about the patterns, but not so certain about the colors. "There is a great difference about the use of colors in what is called the Saxon use and the Roman use, which I do not profess to understand thoroughly."

HOW THE INNOVATIONS WERE INTRODUCED.

The manner of introducing these innovations was very fully explained. The favorite plea is that they are due to the urgent request of the congregations. Mr. Le Geyt said that when he came to his church the lights on the altar had been given up; but the congregation "were clamorous for them," and within twelve months he introduced them. It is only within the last two years that he has introduced the vestments. These were purchased by the congregation, and presented to him with a request that he would use them.

Mr. Bennett, in the same way, laid before the Commissioners the memorial by which he was requested to introduce the vestments. But one expression in this memorial throws a new light on this part of the subject. "You have always taught us," they say, "that with the restoration of the material portion of our Church should be included the restoration of the beauty and dignity of Christian worship within its walls." Mr. Bennett accordingly admits that "he always told the people that this was the correct usage of the Church of England." This memorial is signed by twenty-one men, thirty-five women, and two church-wardens, out of a nominal population of five thousand, of whom three thousand are dissenters; but it is fair to add that Mr. Bennett offered to poll the parish and send the result up to the Commissioners. Incense, in the same way, was introduced upon a request which was not publicly made.

The following is Mr. Nugee's account of the manner in which the vestments were introduced into his church:—

> "The way I did it in the first instance, with regard to the vestments, was this:—It was Easter Tuesday at the vestry, and after the election of the church-wardens I said, 'Now, gentlemen, I have got a question to bring before you.' They said, 'What is it?' I said, 'The fact is this; certain articles belonging to the church are missing.' They said, 'What are these articles?' They looked much alarmed. 'Is it the plate?' 'No,' I said, 'but there are many other articles;' and then I produced my list, which I had got from the Record office. Mr. Mackenzie Walcott sent it to me signed by the vicar at the time, including all the personality of the church, and I said, 'Now the law supposes that you, Mr. Church-warden, are in possession of these things at the present moment. Where are they? You will probably ask me what they are. I know right well what they are; but, gentlemen, I want to ask you where they are?' Then they drew very long faces. I said:—'Well, to cut the matter short, either you must restore these things, or the parish or I must restore them, but I will make you all happy; I have so far restored them.' And on the next Sunday I adopted them; but since that they have given me various things as regards vestments and ornaments of the church, and I am sure if I wanted a tunicle or dalmatic to-morrow, they would be too glad to give it to me."

The expense of these observances varies. The vestments may, of course, be rendered enormously costly. Mr. Le Geyt has known a chasuble cost forty or fifty pounds sterling, and they are sometimes ornamented with precious stones. But they are also made very cheaply, and Mr. Nugee says that he is at no additional expense. The cost of choirs is very various. Mr. Le Geyt's is supported entirely by amateurs, not even the boys being paid. The choir at St. Luke's, Berwick street, costs about one hundred pounds sterling a year, while that of St. Andrew's, Wells street, of which the staple is professional singers, costs as much as one thousand pounds sterling a year.

The Facts about the Church of England.

The London *Times* says that the aggregate revenue of the bishops of the Church of England is £152,000 a year; of the chapters probably £250,000, and deans get from £1000 to £2000 a year; canons from £500 to £1000. The cost of keeping up the cathedrals varies from £400 a year at Llandaff to £12,000 a year at Durham. There are 12,888 parochial benefices. The whole number of parochial clergy is 17,869, of whom 4981 are curates. The alphabetical list of the clergy contains 23,000.

The patronage of 6403 livings is private and salable; of 6485 is unsalable. Of the 4080 private patrons 1046 are clergymen. The crown has the gift of 967 livings, the bishops of 2088, the chapters of 911, the colleges of 851, parochial rectors and vicars of 908, other bodies or persons of 670. There are 465 livings which contain a population above 8000. They are served by 1154 clergymen, one to every 700 houses, or 4300 persons. The livings with populations between 8000 and 4000 are 882 in number, served by 1814 clergymen, one to every 530 houses, or 2750 persons.

The livings with populations between 4000 and 2000 are 1143 in number, with 715 curates, so that there are 1858 clergy in charge of the 3,500,000 people in these parishes. This affords one clergyman to about 2000 persons, or 350 houses. The livings with populations below 2000 are 10,398 in number, with 2645 curates, and the population in their charge comprises 7,500,000 persons. In these livings there is one clergyman for every 600 persons.

The minimum income for the English clergy serving in parishes containing more than 4000 souls is £300. There is a probability that this minimum will be extended in a few years to the case of parishes including a population of more than 2000. With regard to the remaining class of parishes, the Crown has taken steps for raising the incomes of the poorer livings in its gift; the colleges have long been gradually improving the incomes of the college livings; the recognition of local claims prescibed by Parliament will take effect on a very large proportion of the Episcopal and capitular livings. Those which are private have no hope except from the enlightened liberality of their patrons.

The *Times* concludes as follows:—

"Thirty years have elapsed since the First Minister of the Crown, in no unkindly spirit, advised the Bishops to set their houses in order. Bishop Bloomfield accepted the advice, and at the close of a generation much has been done in the right direction. As the Quaker dress is almost indistinguishable, because the public taste approximates to it by discarding swords and pink-heeled shoes and peach-colored coats, so it may be that the Wesleyans may be rendered indistinguishable by the energy of the clergy in the discharge of duties which the Wesleyans only undertook in consequence of the careless neglect of the Church of England."

The Best Dinner in the Country.

Professor Blot, in the *Galaxy*, says the dinner given to General Grant at the New York Club was the most elaborate thing of the kind given for many years in New York; that it was a dinner one could "really eat;" and that it took seven French cooks ten days and nights to prepare what the company consumed in two or three hours. At this rate one can only get some thirty odd dinners, actually eatable, in a year.

Singular.—The other day the rare instance of a burial thirty years after death occurred at Berlin. The dead who lingered so long above ground is Rachel Levin, the celebrated beauty, author, and wit, the wife of the late Herr von Varnhagen, well known as a Prussian diplomatist and writer on contemporary history. Having a mortal fear of being buried alive, the lady ordered in her testament that the upper part of the coffin should be made with a glass window, the coffin constantly watched for a month after death, and deposited in a special hall for a period of thirty years. All of which was duly carried out.

—Sir Frederick Bruce's niece, Lady Emma Thurlow, dispensed the hospitalities of his house in Washington until she went home some months ago.

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We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

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$191·58	taking in exchange	U. S.	6s of 1881.
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AMONG WHICH ARE:
Olive Oil,
Curled Maccaroni,
French and Spanish Olives,
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For sale by the Package or Retail, at the lowest prices possible. 9 14 tuthstp

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General Peter Lyle's Speech.

The following is a true copy of General Lyle's speech to the Convention that nominated him, as reported by Mr. McAran, a well-known professional phonographic reporter, and sworn to by him as being correct in every particular:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I have to ask one grace of you, and that is, not to ask me to make a speech. I can work, but I cannot talk: but I can say that I owe this Convention a debt of gratitude that I never can pay. This is, I think, the first time in the history of the party where they have given the nomination twice by acclamation as they have given me. The work, gentlemen, is just commenced. This is the commencement of it. Let us canvass our precincts and *stop this colonization*. Officers of election, where we are in the minority, should attend the meeting; and the Return Judge, where we have one, should attend the meeting next morning, for there is where the damage is done, particularly where we are in the minority. If we stop this *cheating*, the lowest man on our ticket will be elected by from 6000 to 8000 majority. I have travelled the county over for the last three months. I have met many people in the canvass. I have seen and conversed with many people, and I have failed yet to meet the first man who does not know from one to twenty who have changed their opinions from last year. *We were not beaten last year.* I WAS NOT BEATEN. I WAS ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY; but *I was counted out.* The right way is not to let those RASCALS do it again. I can do no more than thank you from my heart for the position in which you have placed me. I will leave nothing undone for the success of the ticket." (Applause.)

C. A. McARAN. [L. S.]

Sworn and subscribed to before me this sixth day of September, A. D. 1867.

WILLIAMS OGLE, Alderman.

League Island.

The following is a letter of Joseph N. Peirsol, Democratic candidate for City Treasurer, to a member of the U. S. Senate:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862.

Sir:—I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of the proposed location of the United States Navy Yard at League Island. I have been informed, and I believe, League Island has been wholly reclaimed from the river Delaware, and is only prevented from overflow by large banks of stone and earth. It is surrounded, except upon one side, by a marsh, and for this cause, as well as from insalubrity, it has been unimproved and unoccupied, except as pasture land, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. The fast land is from six to eight feet below high-water mark at all points, and would cost over a million dollars to level and fit for use as much as will be required for the large purposes projected.

If the object is to erect foundries, the spongy nature of the soil would make it impossible to get a proper foundation for the buildings except at a great cost, nor could a well of sufficient depth be dug for large castings. It could not cost less than two or three million dollars in ship-houses, dry-docks, and other structures now in the old yard, which would have to be abandoned. *Thus the gift of the Island would be dear, and still dearer if $2,000,000 were added to the gift towards fitting it for use.* Most of the ship carpenters employed in the yard now reside in Kensington, nearly eight miles distant from the Island, where they would continue, as Government work is not sufficiently regular or remunerative to induce a permanent removal. The Island is at least five miles from the supply stores of the city. The approaches are as low as the Island itself, and unfit for building purposes, and far distant from hydrants, gas, improved streets, police and railroads.

The place has only to be visited and seen to demonstrate its unfitness, and I would humbly suggest a visit by a committee of Congress for the purpose, before so great an outlay is incurred or promised, where performance is impossible. There are minor objections, which I will not urge. I am as earnest as any Philadelphian in the desire of the location of a first-class yard, but it is my duty, impelled by the same feelings which you have, to state to you, as a public man, it will cost at least *four million dollars* to fit League Island for the least efficiency as compared with the present yard. If you add foundries, etc., that will be an additional expense, which I will not undertake to estimate.

The present yard may be extended for about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and provide all the ground necessary now and hereafter without disturbance or delay. I am ready to give further information. Being personally unknown to you, I refer you to any of the Philadelphia delegation of the House to be assured who I am.

With high respect,

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL.

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Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
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WHOLE COLUMNS MIGHT be written on the effective and beautiful operations of the Great American Sewing, Over-seaming, and Button-hole Machine, all happily combined in one instrument; easily understood, and not likely to get out of order. It is the last made, and certainly the best of all the sewing machines. It is placed before the public, on its own merits, as the only perfect sewing machine in the market. Call at the Exhibition rooms, southwest corner of Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, and be convinced of the truthfulness of this statement.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

"PUT UP YOUR STOVES BEFORE ELECTION," and not after, if you would wish to be comfortable indoors and if comfortable outdoors at this season, buy a fall Overcoat at Charles Stokes & Co's first-class Clothing House, under the Continental Hotel.

ONLY $1·00 for a beautiful Photo-Miniature at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. 6 cards, or one large picture, $1·00.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture in Horticultural Hall, October 9 and 10.

TO OBTAIN EASE IN THE NECK,
☞ Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
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WANAMAKER & BROWN.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

BARLOW—GRANELLO.—On the morning of September 11, 1867, at the Spruce Street Baptist Church, by the Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D. C., JOSEPH BARLOW to ANNIE GRANELLO, both of this city.

GULAGER—BALL.—At St. Peter's Church, September 24, by the Rev. N. P. Tillinghast, LOUIS W. GULAGER to LAURA, daughter of the late Benjamin Ball. *

MOODIE—MARSHALL.—On Friday evening, the 27th ultimo, at the Parsonage, No. 1215 Hancock street, by Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. ANDREW MOODIE and Miss MARY JANE MARSHALL, both of this city.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On the 28th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANDREWS, in the 88th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her son's residence, corner of Forty-first street and Westminster avenue, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

DOWNEY.—On the 30th ultimo, CATHERINE, wife of George Downey, Sr., in the 72d year of her age.

The Female Order of Druids, No. 4, and Lafayette Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 409 N. Fifteenth street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. *

FITZPATRICK.—On the 30th ult., CATHERINE, wife of Martin Fitzpatrick, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1919 Wood street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

VANSANT.—On the 27th ultimo, EMMA CECELIA, daughter of Samuel and Frances Vansant, aged 15 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 347 Bridge street, Whitch ll, Twenty-third Ward, on Thursday afternoon, October 3, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

HAEHNLEN.—On the morning of the 30th of September, in the 30th year of her age, MAGGIE, wife of Lewis Haehnlen, and daughter of John Horn, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 623 Vine street, on Thursday next at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

SHARKEY.—On the 29th instant, WILLIAM B. SHARKEY, son of Bernard and Mary Sharkey, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Zelosophic Society, and the Graduating Class of 1866 of the University of Pennsylvania, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1827 Green street, without further notice, on Wednesday morning next, the 2d of October, at 8 o'clock.

SUTTER.—On the morning of the 1st instant, HANNAH M. SUTTER, wife of Daniel Sutter, and daughter of Sarah and the late Macpherson Saunders, aged 28 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 728 Buttonwood street, on Sixth-day morning, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill. ***

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY POLITICS—CONCLAVES THIS EVENING.—The great political gathering for this evening will be the Republican mass meeting of the voters of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth Wards, to be held at the corner of Broad and Parrish streets.

The meeting on the Old York Road was a grand success, and it is to be hoped that the gathering at Broad and Parrish streets this evening will be even more impressive. The impetus given to the loyal cause by Sheridan and Sickles should not be allowed to flag. The election will transpire one week from to-day, and the loyal people of this good city should not forget that the eyes of the whole nation are upon them. Andrew Johnson is watching Pennsylvania with a nervousness that gives him even more anxiety than his refractory district commanders. Let there be another "grand outpouring," as the medicinal nondescripts style it, and let no voter in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth Wards forget his duty to the principles he professes to cherish.

The following minor gatherings are likewise announced for this evening:—

Seventh Ward—The Democratic Executive Committee will meet at Eighteenth and Naudain streets.

Eighth Ward—The Democracy will meet at Twenty-first and Locust streets, where addresses by "eminent" speakers are announced.

Tenth Ward—The Democratic Executive Committee will meet at Broad and Race streets, at 7·30 o'clock.

Thirteenth Ward—The Democracy will meet at their new hall, on Eighth street, below Green. Colonel Lechler will expound the faith to the Unterrified on this occasion.

Fourteenth Ward—The Democracy and Nondescripts will assemble at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Spring Garden streets, at 8 o'clock.

Fifteenth Ward—The Republicans will meet at 7·30 o'clock, at the corner of West and Coates streets, and then proceed in a body to the great mass meeting at Broad and Parrish streets.

The Young Men's Democratic Club will meet at the northwest corner of Eighteenth and Coates streets, at 8 o'clock.

Sixteenth Ward—The Republican Executive Committee will meet at 8 o'clock at Siner's, southwest corner of Fourth and George streets.

Twenty-fourth Ward—The Republicans of the Eleventh Division will meet at the northwest corner of Thirty-fifth and Haverford streets, at 7·30 o'clock.

RECEPTION OF THE PHŒNIX HOSE.—The Phœnix Hose Company, of Poughkeepsie, arrived at Walnut street wharf about half-past 7 o'clock last evening, and was received by the Perseverance Hose and a committee of firemen. They passed over a short route to the Perseverance Hose House, and there partook of a collation, after which they attended the ball of the Philadelphia Engine at Horticultural Hall. The visiting company brought with them their hose carriage, which is a very neat affair. This morning, at 10 o'clock, accompanied by the Committee, they visited Independence Hall, and were formally welcomed to the city by Colonel Peter Fritz, who made a neat little speech, in which he referred to the various mementoes of the infantile days of the Republic which they saw around them. Speaking of the bell, he said that it had proclaimed in loud tones, on the memorable 4th of July, 1776, that "all men were created free and equal." The speaker congratulated them that they were in the enjoyment of their liberty to-day.

Chief Engineer Lyle made a few pertinent remarks, which were received with applause.

G. W. Davids, of the Poughkeepsie *Daily Eagle*, responded in behalf of the Phœnix. He said many of the members of that company had fought during the late war to maintain the supremacy of the Government, which guaranteed to every man free and equal rights. It afforded him, as he had no doubt it did his companions, great pleasure in viewing the portraits of our Revolutionary fathers, the old State House bell, the chair in which John Hancock, the President of the Continental Congress, sat, as well as the hall in which that body assembled, calling to mind, as it did, vivid recollections of their struggle to found a republican form of government, in which liberty was the corner-stone.

The band then rendered the "Star-Spangled Banner," which, at its conclusion, was loudly applauded.

The visiting firemen were then escorted to the Masonic Hall. They will visit the different institutions, benevolent and otherwise, this afternoon.

The Committee are indefatigable in their efforts to afford the strangers an opportunity to see all the points of interests in our city, and are maintaining the reputation of the city for hospitality.

A REMINISCENCE.—At the hearing given yesterday afternoon to the person accused of forging the name of Colonel William B. Thomas to three checks upon the Corn Exchange Bank, Thomas Brotherton stated that he was a printer by trade, although, unfortunately for him, he had done nothing in that line for some years. This statement recalls some circumstances connected with Frederick William Augustus Brotherton, the father of the young men who have been operating in forged paper so extensively of late. The elder Brotherton was an Englishman, and we believe that all his children were born in the Old Country. About twenty years ago he emigrated to the United States, and settled in this city. He was what might be termed a handsome man, with a splendid physique, and was much addicted to a sporting life, taking great interest in prize fights and other "manly" pastimes. It is said that he sometimes officiated as a trainer for those about to test their powers in the ring. But he had an almost insurmountable objection to anything and everything that savored of honest toil, and was accustomed to live altogether by his wits. About twelve years ago he commenced the publication of a weekly journal entitled the *Sunday Novelty*, which was published at a small office on Third street, and printed at his own residence in Shippen street. This paper was a large double sheet, and being very sprightly in character, had a very large sale at the outset. But Mr. Brotherton's ideas of business were extremely loose, and it is said that he made it a point never to pay any of his employes their salaries. In consequence of this unpopular system, the *Sunday Novelty*, after a successful career of two or three months, exploded, and Frederick William Augustus Brotherton disappeared from view. It is supposed that he died some years ago. It is not a matter of much surprise that the sons of such a father have come to no good in the world.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS DURING SEPTEMBER.—The following table gives the number of permits for new buildings issued during the month of September, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:—

Buildings.	*Sept.,* 1867.	*Sept.,* 1866.	*Buildings.*	*Sept.,* 1867.	*Sept.,* 1866.
Dwellings:			Halls	1	1
Four-story	1	4	Hot House	1	...
Three-story	217	100	Hotels	2	...
Two-story	247	106	Ice Houses	...	2
One-story	...	2	Offices	5	4
	—	—	Saloons	...	2
Total	465	212	School Houses	2	2
Asylum	...	1	Shops	10	15
Banks	1	.	Sheds	2	4
Bake House	1	...	Slaugh'r Houses	2	1
Breweries	1	2	Stables	23	14
Barn	...	1	Stores	16	11
Churches	3	1	Storehouses	3	5
Dye Houses	...	3		—	—
Distillery	...	1	Totals	550	292
Depot	...	1	Alterations and		
Engine Houses	1	2	improvem'ts	189	196
Factories	9	7		—	—
Foundries	1	1	Grand totals	689	398
Glass House	1	...			

This marked increase in the progress of the city is very gratifying, especially as the above statement shows that it is principally in the number of dwelling-houses erected. Philadelphia is increasing in population more rapidly than any other Eastern city, which accounts for the great demand for residences.

REMOVAL OF ANOTHER CITY CEMETERY.—The Legislature at its last session authorized the Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church to dispose of their burial ground on Arch street, west of Fifth; and, according to the notice given some time since, the removal of the remains of persons buried therein commences to-day. The dimensions of the cemetery are 85 by 225 feet. The ground was purchased by the Church in 1744, but, for several years thereafter, no record of the bodies interred in it was kept, or if such was the case, these records have long since disappeared. The first burial whose record is preserved was in the year 1785. Many years ago a lecture room was erected over the graves at the rear portion of the ground. This was subsequently sold, the purchasers excavating a cellar beneath the building, after removing the bodies to other places. The Church was at first located at the corner of Third and Arch streets; but about thirty years ago this building was demolished, and the edifice on Seventh street, below Arch, was erected. This has now, in its turn, been abandoned to a minstrel troupe, the congregation, over which the Rev. Dr. Beadle presides, at present worshipping in the new Horticultural Hall. In the old graveyard there are a number of tombstones containing curious inscriptions in Latin; and one long marble slab has been somewhat warped by the action of the sun, as is supposed.

PRESS CLUB.—The regular stated meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia will be held to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the rooms, No. 515 Chesnut street. A general attendance of members is requested.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This association held a special meeting at 11 o'clock this morning, at their rooms, No. 711 Sansom street. Quite a large representation was present, showing the great interest felt in the education of the freedman. Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith occupied the chair; Mrs. H. P. White, Secretary. Mrs. Smith spoke at some length, urging on the members of the association the necessity of using strenuous endeavors to raise money to enable them to carry on the noble object of educating the down-trodden negro.

A letter was read from Mr. Fury, of South Carolina, wherein he spoke of the cheering prospects in this direction throughout the South.

Mr. Cather then addressed the meeting. He said that from the time of his connecting himself with the Association, he had considered the great and all important object of the body was the education of the freedmen, and he was now fully convinced it was the general conviction. The North should take the matter in hand, and push it forward till all the States of the South were fully reconstructed. He had visited Bethlehem, and endeavored to secure teachers there, but could not induce the people to take part in the cause till the coming winter. In Easton he found those interested in the subject of the freedmen had nearly expended their means in sending clothing South, and could do nothing at present.

In Allentown fifty gentlemen agreed to give a subscription of one dollar each towards the support of a teacher. In Mauch Chunk the people appeared opposed to the movement, but the ladies consented to look after the matter if they could interest the gentlemen. In Hazleton, the daughter of a clergyman consented to go South as a teacher under the auspices of the Women's Freedmen's Relief Association, and the people of Hazleton pledged themselves to support her. In Shamokin there was so much activity in church building, and so little in the coal business, that he could do nothing but hope. Lewisburg and Danville would each furnish one teacher. In Milton an organization was formed to collect money to support a teacher. In Williamsport he was most cordially received, but feared, from what he heard in conversation, that he would be compelled to give up all effort there; however, he succeeded in securing the sum of forty dollars per month, to be paid for the term of one year towards the support of a teacher from that place. In Lockhaven they would not undertake to secure a teacher; they, however, promised to pay the amount of $140, which had been lost, if it could not be found by the society. He secured here subscribers to the amount of $400 towards education. He next visited Bellefonte, where in less than twenty-four hours he secured subscriptions to the amount of $100 per month. In Altoona he secured subscriptions to the amount of $21 per month. Before starting on these journeyings he had visited Reading and Pottstown, and though uncertain, he thinks he can rely on Reading. In Pottstown he made an arrangement with a young lady, who had been teaching in private families there, to go, if Pottstown would support her, but on returning from his trip through the State he found the young lady had been engaged by the Episcopal Commission to represent them. The gentlemen of this place were not satisfied with this arrangement, and wished the town represented. He then returned to Easton, where many persons expressed a willingness to go into an association where others had done so. Westchester subscribed for the support of one teacher, but upon arguing with the gentlemen there they consented to support two. In summing up the number of teachers gained in the cause, he thought they might safely rely on ten or twelve. The Church associations who work in the same direction hamper the movements of this Association. There is a want of unity in the cause, a lack of sympathy in the work. Many wealthy people who could do much for the advancement of this noble project, refuse to do so on account of political affairs. Mr. Cather then retired.

Mrs. Smith spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Cather's efforts, and hoped he would continue in his operations during the coming winter.

A card of thanks was then unanimously voted to Mr. Cather for his valuable services, upon which a letter was read from one of the teachers of the Association in the South, returning thanks for clothing, etc., and the Association adjourned to meet on the second Monday of October, at half-past 11 o'clock.

ARRESTS FOR SEPTEMBER.—The police of the city during the month of September made 4499 arrests. The prisoners were divided among the several districts as follows:—

District.		*District.*	
1	224	14	42
2	631	15	41
3	544	16	187
4	367	18	170
5	390	Reserve	151
6	180	Harbor	23
7	178	Park	20
8	213	Schuylkill Harbor	20
9	358	Chesnut Hill	13
10	255	Beggar Detectives	72
11	160	Day Sergeants	4
12	201		—
13	53	Total	4499

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED THIEF.—Peter V. Mooney, who bears the reputation of being a thief, was arrested at noon to-day, on Eighth street, below Chesnut, by Reserve Officer Roberts, at the instance of Mr. Henry G. Hensel, a resident of West Philadelphia. On the evening of the 30th of August, Mr. Hensel was returning from Atlantic City, and when entering the gate of the ferry in Camden, a crowd collected around him, and one of the party seized his watch. Mr. Hensel immediately turned around and seized a person whom he thought had taken his time-piece, and held on to him until the boat touched Vine street wharf on this side of the river. Here a party of men got around him, and effected the release of his prisoner. Among the number was Mike Cooley and Peter Mooney. Cooley was arrested a few days afterwards, but Mooney has kept out of the way ever since. He was locked up at the "Central" for a hearing this afternoon.

BURGLARIES.—Early this morning an officer patrolling his beat found the front door of Mr. Tunison's residence, No. 747 S. Fourth street, open. He entered, aroused the inmates and made a search of the premises, but could find no one. It was discovered, however, that $133 in money had been stolen from the pocket of Mr. Tunison's coat, which hung in the entry.

A professional "job" was accomplished last night at Mrs. Ryan's store, southeast corner of Thirteenth and Rodman streets. A burglar bored a hole through the door of the kitchen, and then forced his way into the store and helped himself to about $600 worth of ribbons, velvets, etc. The robbery was not discovered until this morning, and the police, when notified, had not seen any suspicious characters in the neighborhood during the night. The burglar did his work well.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—The police appear to be carrying out the law in reference to selling liquor on Sunday. Yesterday three arrests were made. Enoch Robinson and Mr. Donohue, proprietors of taverns at Sixty-third and Pine streets, and John Shields, tavern-keeper at Thirty-third and Market streets, were arraigned before Alderman Maul, upon the above charge, and were each held in $500 bail to answer.

Rosanna Leftos was also arrested for violating the liquor law. She keeps tavern at Richmond and Huntingdon streets. Alderman Senix held her to answer.

THE "MILL."—The disposition made of the stakes in the prize-fight which was to have come off between Barney Mullen and Dan Dillon, still excites comment among the sporting fraternity, especially those living in the Seventeenth Ward. We learn that Arthur Mullen, brother of Barney, waited upon the backers of Dillon and offered to put up $500 against nothing on another fight. It was not accepted, and another offer of $3000 to $1000 was made, but not taken up.

THE YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS.—Mr. W. L. James, General Agent of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, informs us that the Howard Association of New Orleans, in a letter received to-day, acknowledges the receipt of Philadelphia contributions, and says:—"The heartfelt thanks of the Howard Association are due for this liberal contribution, and the grateful hearts of many relieved sufferers by your act of charity join us in offering them."

SLIGHT FIRES.—A slight fire occurred this morning at the residence No. 412 Federal street, caused by sparks from the chimney. It was extinguished before any amount of damage was done.

The alarm of fire at 9 o'clock A. M., was caused by the burning of the roof of the cooper shop of Colhouer & McDonald, No. 22 Strawberry street. It originated from sparks from the chimney. The fire was extinguished in a few moments. The damage to the roof will not amount to more than $20.

NEW NOMINATION BY THE DEMOCRACY.—Michael Devlin, a conductor on the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway, who received the Democratic nomination for Councilman from the Seventeenth Ward, has withdrawn from the contest, and, last evening, the convention reassembled and placed Joseph Hookey, an undertaker, in nomination, the vote being 21 to 7.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—A young man named William C. Spicer enticed a girl five years of age into a new building on Callowhill street, yesterday, and was about to commit an outrage when discovered and arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, and was held in $2000 bail for trial.

INFANT FOUND.—Shortly before one o'clock this morning, an infant about five days old was found on the steps of a residence corner of Willow and Marshall streets. The foundling was sent to the Sixth Ward Station House.

THE NEW BUILDING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The corner-stone of the new building for the Chamber of Commerce will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, at 12 M. on Thursday next. Hon. A. G. Cattell will deliver an address.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Henry Kable was arrested at Thirty-first street and Girard avenue yesterday for cruelty to animals. He had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, and was held in $500 bail to answer.

THE PATENT ROD DOOR-SPRING IS least seen, easily put on, and more readily adjusted for light or heavy doors than others, and in summer, by a reverse torsion, acts as a door holder in keeping it open. For sale, with other patterns, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

DOG LEG Z, SPRIG, FLAT BOW, BRIDGE and T warded Cupboard, Chest, Pad, and Trunk Keys; Pye's patent flat and round cylinder Night Keys, brass and iron Rim Keys, and other Locksmiths' Hardware, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

NUT PICKS OF A VARIETY OF PATTERNS, and Nut Crackers of several kinds, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THIRD EDITION

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS TO-DAY.

A Loss of $25,000.

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES

Supposed Loss of Life.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—The flouring corn mill of Messrs. Deister & Ludwig, corner of Seventh and Carroll streets, was burned last night, and the contents destroyed. The loss was about $25,000, upon which $10,000 was insured in St. Louis offices.

Lake Disasters.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The schooner Pilot reports having seen, about ten miles down the lake, yesterday, a small vessel bottom upwards. None of the crew were to be seen, and it is supposed they were all drowned.

The schooner Maple Leaf was sunk near the mouth of the harbor, and the schooner D. O. Dickinson, which left here on Sunday, sprung aleak and was obliged to return. Other disasters are reported, but none of a serious character.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

County and State Poll Taxes.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Brewster.—The rule granted last Saturday at the instance of I. Newton Brown, Esq., to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against the Receiver of Taxes, and his sub-Receivers, before reported, was yesterday argued before Judge Brewster, by E. Poulson, Esq., for the Receiver, and Mr. Brown contra. The matter is one of great importance just at this time, and his Honor the Judge made no delay in the adjudication of it. This morning, at the opening of the Court, he read the following decision:—

This is a general demurrer to a petition for mandamus. The object of the proceeding is to test the right of a qualified elector to pay his county poll-tax without, at the same time, paying the State poll-tax. The petitioner avers the tender of the county tax to the Deputy Receiver, a refusal on his part to accept it, and it prays for a mandamus to the Receiver and the Deputy to command them to receive and receipt for the personal county tax.

The general demurrer was intended to raise the question which has been fully and fairly argued as to the effect of the act of April 17, 1866 (P. L., 970; Br. Supp., 1425, sec. 7).

The second section of this law prohibits Alderman from receiving personal taxes, unless specially deputed by the Receiver of Taxes, who is required to appoint at least one person in each Ward of this city to receive poll taxes from assessed citizens. His deputies are required to be in attendance at least three hours every secular day for three weeks prior to the election, and on election day the whole time the polls are opened. And the law adds, "Said deputies shall be required to collect both city and State taxes from the citizen assessed, * * * unless he shall make oath or affirmation that he is unable to pay both, and not then, unless he shall have paid at least one of said taxes within fourteen months next previously."

On behalf of the defendants, it is contended that the relator not having offered his "city and State taxes," they were not bound to take the single county tax he offered, and if they had done so, they would have violated the law which *requires them* to "collect both city and State taxes."

The relator argues that this provision of the law is in conflict with Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution, which declares that

"In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector."

It is urged in reply that "the act of 1866 was intended to cut up by the roots a system then and now much in vogue, by which a person could vote by paying a very small sum, and to compel the payment of at least twenty-five cents per annum taxes; that it does not conflict with the Constitution, and that nothing therein relates to voting."

Notwithstanding his reply, it still seems very clear that the only persons to whom a voter can pay his taxes are the Receiver and his deputy; and it is equally plain that by the act of 1866 the deputies are required to collect both city and State taxes, unless the oath of poverty is made, "and not then unless the voter shall have paid one of said taxes within fourteen months previously."

I do not exactly see the application of this last clause, for if a citizen otherwise qualified has paid one of the taxes within fourteen months he could certainly vote. It would seem, also, that his right to pay one of his taxes is recognized by this last clause, provided he repeats the payment every fourteen months. Reserving the question of the proper construction of the act, it is certain that if it were interpreted as read by the Receiver it would be in conflict with the Constitution.

He cannot shelter himself behind the statute, for under the organic law the voter has the undoubted right to pay either the State *or* county tax, and if it has been assessed at least ten days before the election, and is paid within two years of the election, his right to vote—if otherwise qualified—must be unquestioned. This may cast upon the city the burden of paying to the State the taxes which some citizens leave unpaid, and payment of which the deputies neglect to enforce; thus making the tax-payers discharge not only their own burdens but the debts of all delinquents. Of this the case of Philadelphia vs. the Commonwealth (2 P. F. Smith, 451) is a sad example, our municipality having been there compelled to pay nearly half a million of dollars which should have been collected from the individual debtors.

I do not, however, read the act of 1866 as it has been interpreted by the defendant.

For the convenience of citizens the act orders the appointment of deputies "in each of the wards." Those who would accept the accommodation must take it with its restriction. These deputies have no general powers conferred on them. The authority which created them had the undoubted right to limit their functions. They have been authorized only to collect the two taxes combined, and the deputy, who is a defendant here, could not accept one tax without a violation of the law. This did not interfere with the constitutional right of the relator to pay the Receiver the county tax, for the Legislature might abolish the deputies altogether, or create deputies with power to receive only the tax on real estate or the tax on horses. I do not regard the law as unconstitutional, but the action of the Receiver not being justified by the act, and tending to abridge the constitutional right of the voter, is illegal.

A mandamus must, therefore, be allowed against the Receiver and refused as to the other defendant.

Judgment for the Commonwealth on the demurrer filed by Richard Peltz.

Judgment for the defendant on the demurrer filed by James F. Neall.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—George West vs. Thomas M. Plowman, to assess damages as to Thomas M. Plowman, and to try as to George Plowman, terre tenant. Before reported. On trial.

REGISTER'S COURT—Judges Ludlow and Brewster and Register Adams.—The Register's Court list No. 2 was taken up this morning, but no case of interest was before this Court.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Bettie Paul vs. Carter & Evans. An action to recover for goods consigned to the defendants in California. The defense set up that they had already accounted with the plaintiff for the goods. Verdict for defendants.

James E. Burr, Jr., vs. Henry Coy. An action to recover damages for injury sustained through the alleged negligence of the defendant. It was alleged that the defendant started the water in a third story of the building in Chesnut street, above Sixth, and allowed it to run until it flooded the room below, in which the plaintiff had a paper-hanging store, so that it ruined a great portion of his stock. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mano and Anthony Sully, charged with conspiracy, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Henry Palmer pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in breaking into the House of Industry, and stealing therefrom clothing valued at $30, and was sentenced to the County Prison for 18 months.

Susan Mason was charged with the larceny of due-bills valued at $218. The evidence was that she was nursing a Mr. Grunlock while he was lying on his death-bed; shortly before his death the due-bills were seen in his possession, and shortly after his death the defendant was known to have them, and she attempted to collect them for $200, offering to discount $18 for prompt payment. But there was no evidence of the taking of the notes, and the cross-examination tended to bring out the fact that the deceased man gave them to her. Verdict, not guilty.

Mr. Perkins, the keeper of the County Prison, was before the Court this morning in connection with the matter of the escape of Captain A. M. Brown from his custody. The testimony of the officer who had Captain Brown in charge was given to the Court, and a detailed account of the proceedings by which the Captain was taken from this jurisdiction and set at large by another, which has several times appeared in our columns, was had; and also a statement that he, the officer, had told Mr. Perkins that he was authorized by General Meade to summon to his assistance as many soldiers as were necessary to effect the execution of the writ for the custody of Brown.

Judge Peirce, addressing Mr. Perkins, said that the evidence was sufficient to convict him of an escape. The prisoner was placed in his custody for safe keeping, and he had, without authority, permitted him to go out of his control. It was his duty to hold on to his prisoner until released by the proper authorities, and to resist the attempts of others to take him away. The warrant that had issued to bring him in under arrest was considered by the court as perfectly proper. But in order to give him every opportunity to repair the injury he had done the Commonwealth, the court would extend the time fixed for the return of the warrant to next Saturday two weeks, and would advise Mr. Perkins in the meantime to make all possible efforts to recover the custody of his prisoner. As that prisoner had been taken from him by habeas corpus, he should go to New York and try to recover his writ of habeas by applying to Judge Blatchford, and thus return Captain Brown to this jurisdiction; and the Court would also suggest to the District Attorney that he would use all the means within his control to assist in the recovery of Captain Brown.

Judge Ludlow, who, with Judge Brewster, was in court during this proceeding, said that the sentiments expressed by Judge Pierce met with the unanimous approbation of the other Judges.

Joseph Donelly and Adam Smith were charged with assault and battery upon William McManus. The allegations on the part of the Commonwealth were that McManus, a regularly appointed watchman of a brewery up town, was one night recently attacked by the defendants, who, after beating him, took his pistol from him and attempted to kill him. The pistol was found in the possession of one of the defendants.

The defense attempted to prove that the defendants were the proper watchmen, and not McManus; that they were told to keep an eye on McManus to prevent him from stealing, and that he approached them that night, and pointed the pistol at them, and they then took the pistol from him. But they failed to prove this state of facts, and consequently the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

John Gauchrin was charged with assault and battery upon William F. Jones. Jones testified that he was a peddler. One Saturday night lately he went into a tavern and asked for something to drink. It was after 12 o'clock, and consequently he was taken out the back way down stairs. There he took a drink, and offered a hundred dollar bill in payment, and the defendant, who was present, struck him in the face, after which he never saw his money. On trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and McCandless.—James Bradley et al vs William Reed et al. An application for an injunction to restrain the defendants from felling timber, and committing other waste upon lands in Elk and Jefferson counties. The plaintiffs are gentlemen of Louisville, Ky., who bought, in 1864, from Breeden, Garnett and Wield, the property known as the Portland Mill property, paying therefor $100,000. The defendants did not deny this, but alleged that before this purchase they bought a fourth of the land from William C. Hull and others. The matter was fully argued; but Judge Grier said the bill should be dismissed because the case was not before the Court in proper form. Therefore the bill was dismissed without prejudice and with costs.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate was offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day with the annexed result:—

2 shares Ocean Steam Navigation Company	$87·00
10 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, old	$2·00
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket, $80 50; 5 shares at $80 per share.	
100 shares Ridge Avenue and Manayunk Railroad Company	$0·50
70 shares Fame Insurance Company	$25·00
15 shares National Bank of the Republic	$100·00
250 shares American Buttonhole Overseaming Sewing Machine Company	$8·25
9 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company	$7·50
20 shares Sixth National Bank	$111·00
Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, S. W. corner of Seventh and Noble streets	$5950·00
3 Three-story BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 430 and 432 and 434 N. Seventh street, $4950, $5450,	$6450·00
Three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 702 Noble street	$1950 00
COUNTRY PLACE, 13 acres, Ridge road and Edgely Point lane	$19,100 00
LOT OF GROUND, corner of Salmon and Somerset streets, Nineteenth Ward	$2250 00
4 GROUND RENTS, $87·50, $64, $7, and $72 a year each, $1210·00, $900·00, $960·00,	$960·00
MANSION, with spacious grounds, S. W. corner of Forty-sixth street and Darby Road, 27th Ward, 456 feet front on 46th street, 270 feet front on Darby Road	$2100·00
Three-story BRICK STORE, No. 312 North Second street, above Vine	$8450·00
Three-story BRICK DWELLING, No. 2115 Winter street	$1500
LARGE and VALUABLE LOT, Twenty-first street, north of Chesnut street, 124 feet front, and 180 feet deep to Aspen street	$22,750
Ground-Rent of $208 a year	$4050
MANSION, with Stable and Coach-house, No. 4703 Kingsessing avenue, 84 feet front, 175 feet deep, Twenty-seventh Ward	$11,500
RESIDENCE, No. 1933 Chesnut street	$24,000
RESIDENCE, No. 2125 Green street	$11,100
$1000 Delaware and Raritan Canal Company	93½ p. c.
$1000 bond Susquehanna Steam Lumber Company	10 p. ct.
1 share Point Breeze Park	$103
$1500 Camden City 6 per cent. loan	92½ p. c.
2 shares Mercantile Library	$9
14 shares Northwestern Railroad	25 c. p.s.

Hon. S. S. Cox at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 30.—The political excitement here is unexampled. The meeting of the Democracy of Central Ohio at the capital city to-day was immense. Ten thousand turned out yesterday (Sunday) to welcome Hon. Samuel S. Cox to his old home. He was taken from the cars and escorted to the Neil House in triumph. Messrs. Pendleton, Voorhees, and Fouke were along.

Messrs. Voorhees and Cox spoke to-day to a multitude that could not be numbered at the east front of the State House. Mr. Cox spoke to night amid the wildest enthusiasm. He has been carried on the arms of the people all day. Colonel Fouke, of Illinois, says Douglas never had such a reception. The Republican paper denounces the Democracy for receiving him with soldiers and bands on Sunday, but it was irrepressible.

A meeting is going on to-night. Mr. Cox is speaking from the State House steps, addressing the working men on debt and taxes.—*N. Y. World.*

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 18§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [49]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17§5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p§

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174·33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209·34 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$84·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do,	$174·33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) [10 1 1m5p

THE WEBER PIANO
Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country
THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,
For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.
Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
A GREAT INVENTION.
J. A. GETZE,
9 28 1m5p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Philadelphia Whisky Frauds.

RESISTANCE TO UNITED STATES COLLECTORS BY DISTILLERS.

Force Will Probably be Used.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

Fifteen Thousand Cases in the City.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

The Revenue Board at Philadelphia have reported to Commissioner Rollins that illicit distilling was largely carried on in the Fifth Collection District of Pennsylvania, which fact was brought to their knowledge by Collector of Internal Revenue Barnsley. The revenue officers made a descent a day or two since upon certain distilleries at Richmond, Philadelphia, and were met by the distillers and their friends in such force that the officers were compelled to beat a retreat. This was reported to Commissioner Rollins to-day, and he directed the most summary measures to be taken with these outlaws by United States Marshal Ellmaker and his deputies, who is bound to protect the revenue officers whenever their authority is resisted. It was proposed to send up to Richmond a guard of United States Marines to protect the Revenue officers, but Mr. Rollins declined this course, preferring to exhaust the civil power before resorting to military force.

A letter received this morning from New Orleans, dated September 25, says:—"The sickness here is terrible, and on the increase. There were over 200 deaths yesterday. Only about 100 were reported by the Board of Health. They make no report of the deaths of colored people or soldiers, or of those dying over in Algiers. Business is almost suspended. Physicians all say there are over 15,000 now sick with yellow fever in this city."

The Board for Examination of Medical Officers in New York has been ordered closed by General Grant.

The Subsistence Department at Philadelphia has been ordered by General Grant to be closed.

Colonel C. L. Kilburn will relieve Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Clark as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at New York, and have general charge of the Subsistence Department in the Department of the East.

Massachusetts Politics.

WORCESTER, October 1.—The Massachusett's Democratic State Convention met in Mechanics Hall to-day. About 500 delegates were on the floor. Mr. H. G. Parker, of Cambridge, was chosen President of the Convention. Various committees were appointed, including one on resolutions, and a vote was passed to nominate candidates for Governor by ballot, when the Convention adjourned until afternoon.

General Sheridan's Visit to New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Major-General Sheridan visited the Board of Brokers this morning, and was greeted with the songs of "Old John Brown" and "Rally Round the Flag." The General went to Brooklyn this afternoon, and met a splendid reception. He was escorted by the military to the City Hall, and was welcomed by the Mayor.

The End of a National Bank.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The Croton National Bank was closed this morning by the Government Examiner, for not redeeming its circulating notes in lawful money on demand. Its capital was $200,000, a part of which appears to have been lost. The circulation, $180,000, is of course secured. It is thought the depositors will be paid eventually.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, Oct. 1—It is officially announced that the Parliament will meet on November 6.

QUEBEC, Oct. 1.—The steamship Hibernian passed Farther Point at 3·30 A. M. to-day.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Oct. 1.—The large mercantile house of Buchanan, Hope & Co. stopped payment yesterday.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—Flour stronger, with some demand for the West Indian and British provinces. Wheat scarce; prime to choice red, $2·50@2·60; fair to good, $2·40@2·55. Corn—prime white, $1·24@1·27; yellow, $1·32@1·35. Oats firm at 65@72. Rye more in demand; prime Pennsylvania, $1·50. Provisions steady, with a fair consumptive demand; Mess Pork, $25·50; Lard, 14@14½; Bacon Shoulders, 14½@14½; Ribbed Sides, 17¼@17½; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾@18. Cotton very dull at 22 cents for middling uplands.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Thomas Henderson, a member of Mike Lipman's Circus Company, was charged with stealing a watch from Mr. Henry J. Hansel, on the Camden ferry boat. He was held in $600 bail to answer at the next term of the Court.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 1

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$400 City 6s, Old ... 98¼	100 sh Read R....ls. 50⅝
32 sh Penna R ... 52½	5 sh Lehigh N stk... 42
20 do ....ls. 52½	30 sh Mech Bk ... 32
50 sh Ches & Wal ... 46½	
SECOND BOARD.	
$2450 Pa 6s, 2 series ... 104½	2 sh Penna R ... 52¼
$1000 Phil & Erie 6s ... 91¾	50 do ... 52¾
2 sh C&Am R.b5wn. 128	100 sh Susq Cnl ... 15
248 sh Wilm Gas ... 33	

HORSE BLANKETS. } CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street. Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuthsap]

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS!
On and after THURSDAY, September 19, 1867, trains will leave as follows, viz:—
Mail, from Vine street ferry ... 7·30 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation from Vine street ferry ... 3·45 P. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached ... 9·15 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations ... 5·30 P. M.
RETURNING—WILL LEAVE ATLANTIC:
Mail ... 3·42 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ... 5·50 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached ... 11·40 A. M.
Junction Accommodation from Jackson ... 6·28 A. M.
HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION
WILL LEAVE
Vine street ferry at ... 10·15 A. M., 2·00 P. M.
Haddonfield at ... 1·00 P. M., 3·15 P. M.
D. H. MUNDY, Agent.
6 24 tf

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

BY NORTHWEST.

GLENN HAMILTON, Nye county, Nevada, August 31, 1867.

From New York to San Francisco by water is (in round numbers) five thousand five hundred miles. The trip by steamer via Aspinwall and Panama occupies twenty-two days. Overland it is but three thousand three hundred miles, and with the present mode of conveyance occupies about sixteen days. Though at the present moment the cheapest and least fatiguing route is by steamer via the Isthmus, yet they who prefer the rolling prairie and the Rocky Mountains to the "dark blue sea," may find as much excitement and amusement as will recompense them for their extra expenditure of money and muscle. The vast and unprecedented growth of the Western States, and the marked advance of civilization even west of the Mississippi, must strike the mind of the most ordinary traveller, while the skill exhibited by the settler in developing the resources of nature will divide his attention with the beauties of the landscape. In no journey will you find a larger stretch of well-cultivated lands, or find the arts of agriculture more pleasingly diversified with the charms of nature. The first part of the route, from New York to Pittsburg, afterwards to Chicago, is familiar to every American. Nor is there anything beyond this granary and Omaha that calls for special attention. The journey occupies sixty hours, the distance being 1400 miles. Here we leave the Missouri river, and at once find ourselves on the Plains. To the dwellers in cities the mode of transit across this apparently boundless level is not the most distinctive feature of the Overland Route. Long trains of wagons, seldom less than six, and often amounting to ten or twenty, each drawn by twelve oxen, or as many mules, give an animated aspect to a somewhat monotonous landscape. But the wagon-train of to-day will soon be superseded by the cars of the Pacific Railroad, for if continued with the present energy, the whole will probably be open for traffic in three years from this date.

The prairies are of three kinds: the heathy or bushy, the alluvial or wet, and the dry or rolling prairie. On the first are found shrubs of various descriptions, the grapevine, and innumerable flowers, and the botanist finds full scope for his specialty. On the second, especially in connection with certain streams, the ponds are full of fish, and, when left high and dry by the heats of summer, are a source of endless quarrel and gluttony to a host of buzzards, as well as rank poison to the pure air, while in a state of decomposition. But it is with the third that the traveller becomes most familiar; the favorite haunts of the buffalo, and in autumn the loveliest flower garden of the American continent. At this season of the year nothing can surpass the charming mixture—heath and harebell and cactus, for this last thrives here as well as in Sicily, though the flowers are invariably scarlet; and even the gastronome, the most pitiable of all Sybarites in this home of nature, must cease to dream of ale and lager as he revels in the glorious coloring of this floral paradise.

From Omaha to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains the distance is five hundred and twenty miles, and this portion of the Pacific Railroad will be completed at an early day. Here commenced in former days the real difficulty and danger of the California emigrant, and a premature and miserable death has often been the only reward of the enterprising traveller who committed himself to this inhospitable region at too advanced a period of the year. All, however, is not sterility. The summits of the mountains are barren to a degree, but sheltered valleys abound with the finest and most fertile soil, studded with pine and spruce and other terebinthines, while the wild sage assumes the height of a small tree. The dry air throughout this portion of the route has a singularly exhilarating effect; the heat, even at midday, is seldom oppressive, while the nights are unsurpassed in loveliness. Not even in Australia is camping-out a more enjoyable necessity. Besides the pine groves, the naturalist finds numerous animals to note and study, the woodchuck, said to be good eating, and "the dog without a tail." Deer abound of every description, and the wild turkey may occasionally be brought to bay. No traveller should cross the Plains without a gun, and his rod would also afford him excellent amusement, as the streams are filled with delicious trout. From the Missouri to the mountains there are numerous routes, on each of which the Indians are a continual bugbear. The wagons toil along at the rate of from twelve to twenty miles a day, and continued vigilance is requisite throughout. The Overland stage coach, generally drawn by six horses, rattles along at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour. The passengers are allowed three meals a day, and for these the stoppage is usually thirty minutes. Sleep must be taken in a sitting posture, but after the first night or two no inconvenience is experienced from the novelty of the position. All this will ere long be superseded by the luxurious sleeping car, and a trip to San Francisco from Boston or New York be completed with as little fatigue as a voyage across the Atlantic. In the heart of the Rocky Mountains are the Colorado gold mines, and they who doubt the paying character of this branch of industry have but to visit Denver or Central City to dispel the delusion. The estimated population of this district is upwards of fifteen thousand; five years ago it did not number two thousand, and was in fact a mere collection of log huts, mingled with the lodges of the Indians. From the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains to Salt Lake City is 500 miles. The Salt Lake valley is charming in all its natural features. The American is only filled with shame that the Government has permitted the apostate Young to dwell here so long in peace, with his thousand wives, to the utter disgrace of the nation. From Salt Lake City to Austin, Nevada, is three hundred and fifty miles. This city contains a population of about ten thousand, and is the point from which radiates nearly all the business of the State, as it is near the centre, and will eventually become the capital. Nevada, last year, added to the treasure of the world over $30,000,000, nearly $3,000,000 a month. It is by this enormous production of bullion she has gained for herself the enviable title of Silver State. California is the golden and Nevada the silver State of the world. Fifty miles south of Austin is the famous Mammoth district, in which the mines of the Hamilton Company, of Philadelphia, are situated, and which bid fair to rival any on the coast. The developments of the mines in Central Nevada establish the fact beyond controversy that companies organized on good ledges, with prompt and competent superintendents, can be made to yield larger returns on the investment of capital than almost any other branch of industry where large amounts are required to carry it forward. True, silver mining enterprises have failed. So have banking enterprises and mercantile houses. Success is the certain inheritance of some in every profession or calling, while failure is just as certainly the inheritance of others. This is not the fault of the business in which the parties are engaged, but, on the contrary, the fault is in the manner in which the business is conducted. The same rule which guides the successful merchant and the banker to fortune will, if sedulously followed, prove equally friendly to those engaged in other occupations. From Mammoth to Virginia is one hundred and thirty miles. This is the point where silver mining was first inaugurated on the Pacific coast. Here is situated the celebrated Comstock lode, and it is in fact the groundwork on which is based all the business of the city, with its population of 12,000 or 15,000 industrious Americans and foreigners. Ten miles distant is Carson, the present capital of the State. Here, as in Virginia, all depend on the yield of the mines. On the Atlantic coast agriculture is the basis, or touchstone of all commercial and other business transactions. If the harvest is bountiful, general activity prevails; if bad, distrust and depression follow. The mining interests are to the Pacific States precisely what agriculture is to the Atlantic. These are the two great elements of wealth, prosperity, and happiness to the world; they are therefore justly entitled to the paramount attention of all classes. With a bountiful harvest, and a rich reward for the miners' toil, every branch of industry must prosper, but without the harvest and the precious metals (silver and gold), all enterprise must dwindle away, and finally stand still. Let them, then, be fostered. From Carson City to Placerville, California, much of the country is wild, even grand in its wildness; the balance is cozy little valleys, homes of happy husbandmen. From Placerville to the Bay City, the whole region is full of interest, as well from its old rich placer mining as the thorough development of its agricultural resources. Once in San Francisco, we are in the metropolis of the Pacific States, as much as we are of the Atlantic States when in New York.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Charles King, LL. D.

A private telegram by the cable announces the death of this gentleman near Rome, at Francetti. Dr. King was born in New York city, in March, 1789, and was the second son of the late Hon. Rufus King. He went to Harrow school during his father's residence in England as Minister to the Court of St. James, and afterwards took a preparatory course in Paris, with his brother. After his return to this country in 1810, he married Eliza Gracie, the eldest daughter of a leading New York merchant with whom he was associated in business. Upon the breaking out of the war with England, Mr. King, though a Federalist, was in favor of bringing the hostilities to an amicable close, and as a member of the New York Legislature in 1813, and a volunteer soon afterwards, he acted upon this principle. In 1823 the firm with which he was connected failed. Mr. King then became associated with Johnson Verplanck, in the publication of the New York *American*, a conservative newspaper of considerable political influence. It possessed high literary ability. Afterwards Mr. King was connected with the New York *Courier and Enquirer*. In 1849 he was chosen President of Columbia College, and held the office until 1864, when he resigned. He performed the duties of the Presidency with marked ability, and was greatly esteemed by all with whom he was acquainted. Mr. King was a favorite of the students, and many anecdotes are told of his good humor. He was a polished gentleman of the old school, and had a peculiar gift of easy, off-hand speaking. He was of late years strongly Republican in his views. He leaves a large family.

Judge William H. Bartlett of New Hampshire.

This gentleman, who died a few days ago, at the age of forty, was born in Salisbury, and connected with a family that had furnished quite a list of prominent men. His father was Samuel C. Bartlett, a merchant of Salisbury, who died last spring at a ripe old age. Among his relatives were the late eminent Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, of Portsmouth, and the Hon. James Bartlett, of Dover. He leaves four brothers—the Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, D.D., of Chicago, the Rev. Joseph Bartlett of Buxton, Me., one a merchant at the West, and the youngest at home on the old place at Salisbury. Judge Bartlett fitted for college in his native town, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1847. On leaving Hanover he came to Concord, read law with the now Chief Justice Perley, and was admitted to the Merrimack county bar in 1851. While a student he exhibited a remarkable aptitude for the legal profession, and soon after commencing practice he secured a large business. For several years he was Solicitor for the city of Concord. In February, 1861, he was appointed to the bench, a position which he honored in an eminent degree until his death. As a lawyer he took a high rank, and as a judge he exhibited talents which left him few equals of his age in New England.

W. E. A. Mackintosh.

A cable despatch on Saturday announced the death of Mr. W. E. A. Mackintosh, junior partner of the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, in Scotland, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. The deceased was a Scotchman by birth, and had been connected with the above firm since 1853, first as corresponding clerk, subsequently as cashier, and finally as partner. He was respected and esteemed by all who composed the very large circle of his acquaintance.

WILL OF LIEUT.-GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

The following is the will of General Scott, as it has been admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court, in New York:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1864.—In the name of God, amen. I, Winfield Scott, of the United States Army, and a resident of New York, do make and constitute this my last will and testament, revoking all other wills and testaments, namely:—

Imprimis.—After the payment of my funeral expenses—which, considering the smallness of my effects, ought to be very moderate—and after the payment of my just debts—which at this time are less than one hundred dollars—I desire that my property, of every kind, real and personal, be divided among my three children, all daughters, as follows:—

Item.—I give, devise, and bequeath to my executors, hereinafter named, and to their survivors or survivor, and to their and his successors, my house and lot of land in the city of New York, known as 24 West Twelfth street, in said city, and also all United States bonds and Treasury notes, and all shares in the capital stock of railroad and other corporations or companies of which I may die the possessor or owner, to have and to hold the same upon these trusts—that is to say, to collect and receive the rents, income, dividends, and interest thereon at the regular periods as the same may accrue, and to apply the same as received, and in no wise or manner by anticipation, to the sole use of my eldest daughter, Cornelia Winfield, wife of Colonel H. L. Scott, for and during her natural life, and upon her death to assign, transfer and convey the said real and personal estate, and any other in which the same or any part thereof may be invested or reinvested, to the child or children, grandchild or children of my said daughter as may be surviving, and in such amounts or proportions as my said daughter, whether married or a widow, shall, by her last will and testament, or other writing in the nature thereof, designate, direct, and appoint; and in default of such act to assign and convey the same real and personal estate to her issue, if she should have any, as the law would divide an intestate's estate held in absolute ownership; but should my said daughter die without any surviving issue or lawful descendant, I give, divide and bequeath the aforesaid real and personal estate and the investment and reinvestment thereof to my lawful heirs in proportions as if I had died intestate in respect to the same. And I do hereby expressly authorize and empower my executors hereinafter appointed, and the survivor or survivors of them, and their respective successors, in their discretion, but upon the written consent of my said daughter, Cornelia Winfield, to sell, assign, and convey the real and personal estate aforesaid, or any part thereof, and to invest the proceeds thereof in other real and personal estate, and such investment or investments again to change and reinvest as may from time to time be deemed advisable. But each such investment and reinvestment shall be kept, taken, and held for and upon the same trusts as the original real and personal estates aforesaid.

Item.—I further give and bequeath to my said daughter Cornelia Winfield, my library, excepting the few volumes I have marked with the names of one or the other of her sisters; my household, table, and kitchen furniture, including the table silver heretofore given to her and in her use, now lodged in a trunk for safe keeping, with other silver (her husband's) for safe keeping in the State Bank at Elizabeth, New Jersey; my Virginia gold medal and Louisiana sword—having given heretofore a gold medal and sword of honor to each of her sisters—my portrait in oil, by Ingham, and my fine copy, in oil, of Raphael's Madonna; and, finally, I give and bequeath to my said daughter, Cornelia Winfield, all my other effects not heretofore or hereinafter specially disposed of.

Item.—I give and bequeath my Pulaski sword (silver mounted), which the Polish American hero had in hand when he fell, to the United States Military Academy, and gilt scabbard sword, that I wore in my Mexican campaign, to my grandson, Winfield Scott Hoyt.

Item.—To my second and third daughters, Camilla Scott Hoyt, wife of Goold Hoyt, Esq., and Marcella Scott Mactavish, wife of C. C. Mactavish, Esq., I have heretofore given very nearly their equal portions of my effects, and I hereby give and bequeath to each of those daughters one equal third of any money that may fall due to my estate after my death from Messrs. Sheldon & Co., book publishers and sellers, under their contract with me for the publication and sale of my Memoirs, written by myself.

Item.—I hereby appoint Executors of this my last will and testament, the following friends, viz:—John Chetwood, Esq., of Elizabeth, New Jersey; Goold Hoyt, Esq., one of my sons-in-law; B. R. Alden, a former Aide-de-camp of mine, and General Schuyler Hamilton, another ex-Aide-de-camp, Executors of this last will and testament, in the hope and with the request that each of them may accept and execute the trust therein confided to them.

—A posthumous work of Mendelssohn's, bearing date 1826, has just made its appearance at Leipsic.

—Mr. C. H. Sweetser, who has made the New York *Evening Gazette* what it is, has retired from it.

—Whitelaw Reid, formerly a Washington correspondent, has a book nearly ready about 'Ohio in the War.'

POLITICAL.

☞ UNION

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF,

JOSEPH M. COWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,

WILLIAM Y. CAMPBELL.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,

RICHARD M. BATTURS.

CITY OFFICERS.

CITY TREASURER,

DAVID JONES.

CITY COMMISSIONER,

BENJAMIN F. URWILER.

SENATE—THIRD DISTRICT,

JOSEPH A. BONHAM.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.
1—DAVID FOY.
2—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
3—A. M. WALKINSHAW.
4—WILLIAM W. WATT.
5—EDMUND S. YARD.
6—Col. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7—JAMES SUBERS.
8—JAMES V. STOKES.
9—F. W. THOMAS.
10—Col. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
11—CHARLES EAGER.
12—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
13—ENOS C. RENNER.
14—GEORGE T. THORN.
15—JAMES HOLGATE.
16—Col. MARSHALL C. HONG.
17—Col. JOHN CLARK.
18—JAMES N. MARKS.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

WM. R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, ISAAC MCBRIDE, } Secretaries. 9 24

☞ RALLY! RALLY!!

UNION REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS

WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:—

Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth Wards,

AT BROAD AND PARRISH STREETS,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1.

Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards,

AT FRANKFORD ROAD AND SHACKAMAXON STREET,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 3.

Let every one who is true to the great Republican Principles of

JUSTICE, LIBERTY, AND EQUALITY,

Come, and by their presence show that the work so well begun MUST BE COMPLETED.

A number of distinguished speakers will address the meetings.

Come and strike another blow against Traitors and Treason.

By order Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN G. BUTLER,

9 30 2t Chairman Committee on Town Meetings.

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN

STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,

NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1867.

The Union Republican State Central Committee have made the following appointments for

HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL,

OF NEW JERSEY, WHO WILL SPEAK AT
FRANKFORD, MONDAY, September 30.
MEDIA AND CHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 3.
DOWNINGTOWN, FRIDAY, October 4.
PHŒNIXVILLE, SATURDAY, October 5.
WEST CHESTER, MONDAY, Oct. 7. 9 2 8 7t

Mr. BALL, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, speaks at FRANKFORD, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 1.

☞ NINTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Common Council,
JOHN FAREIRA.
Alderman,
DAVID BEITLER.
School Directors,
JOHN L. YOUNG.
FRANCIS BLACKBURNE.
FRANCIS NEWLAND.
For the unexpired term of Bartholomew W. Beesley, resigned,
SIMEON DILLINGHAM.
For the unexpired term of George Kessler, deceased,
JAMES ROUNDTREE. 9 30 7t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 $4p

☞ THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Cigar and Periodical Store No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. 9 28 15t

☞ COUNTY FAIR AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, October 1 and 2. 9 30 2t

☞ MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION of Candidates for Admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department,
August 10, 1867. 8 20 tuf13t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867. }

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.

9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

IN

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

☞ THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds, and asthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 9 17 tuths6t

☞ PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS,
BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE
"LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING"

"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Is the most	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Reliable Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Restorative	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Ever Introduced	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	to the	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	American	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	People	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	For Restoring	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Gray Hair and	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Preventing	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Baldness.	"Hair Color Restorer"
PRESERVES THE ORIGINAL COLOR TO OLD AGE		
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Life, Prevents	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Growth, the Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	and from	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"		"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Beauty. Falling.	"Hair Color Restorer"

No washing or preparation before or after its use: applied by the hand or soft brush.

Only 75 cents a bottle; $8 per dozen. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia, and at the leading Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles. 3 2 stuthtf4p

STEINWAY & SONS
TRIUMPHANT.

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of the International Jury
Members of the International Jury.
Georges Kastner, Ambroise Thomas,
Ed. Hanslick, F. A. Gevaert,
J. Schiedmayer.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

BLASIUS BROS.,

8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

J. E. GOULD

HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF

STECK & CO.'S, AND HAINES BRO.'S

PIANOS,

AND MASON & HAMLIN'S

CABINET ORGANS,

TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,

No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 tfrp Just above the "Markoe House."

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 31* PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every new style at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Immense bargains at
IVENS',
9 21 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC

AND

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL

To the Finest College Rooms in the City,

Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of

BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.

The Corps of Teachers has no superior.

Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

Send for circular.
6 28 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AND KINDERGARTEN FOR CHILDREN, S. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen Ninth Month (September) 16, 1867. A limited number of Boarders will be received in the home of the Principal.
For circulars apply to
SUSAN HAYHURST, Principal,
9 4 wsm1m No. 462 FRANKLIN Street.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 350 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS
SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp§ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2m8p

831. CHARLES L. HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2m8p

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 300 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH HOUSE,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 11§p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16§

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.

The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 28§

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 2§ *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $525.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 8m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his
NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 26—

FACETIÆ.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ISAAC.—Your article on frogs is good, but not exactly in our line. Your idea that frogs grow more bob-tailed as they advance in years is admitted by the most distinguished naturalists. You are wrong, however, in attributing the discovery of frogs to Christopher Columbus in 1429. Professor Pumpkin, in his "Pursuit of Nonsense under Difficulties," asserts that they migrated to this country when compelled by St. Patrick to skedaddle from Ireland, in the fifth century. Consult Pumpkin.

ASTRONOMER.—The reason that cats climb to the roof is, that they want to lay hold of the Milky Way.

MEDICUS.—It was Abernethy who gave the prescription to which you allude. An Irishman called upon the doctor in haste, exclaiming:—"Be jabers, docther, me boy Tim has swall'd a mouse!" "Then, be jabers," said Abernethy, "tell your boy to swallow a cat."

HORACE.—Your "Recollections of a Dizzy Life" is not quite up to the mark of the *Northern Monthly*. Try Bonner.—*Northern Monthly.*

A VERSIFIED "JOURNEY OF LIFE."

From London Fun.

When a man travels the journey of life
He gets a few rubs of the bustle and strife;
And if he's in want of a guide-book, perchance
I can give him a sketch of the *route* at a glance:—

Mammy's lap—coral and pap—fussery, nussery—cry, cry.
Heaps of toys—racket and noise—hummery, dummery—fie, fie!
Off to school—dull as a mule—fag away, drag away—slow, slow.
Early love—coo like a dove—sighery, fiery—glow, glow.
Choose a career—prospects queer—failery, wailery—gruff, gruff.
Lesson learnt, candle burnt—flickery, wickery—puff, puff.

Fussery, nussery, hummery, dummery, fag away, drag away, failery, wailery, flickery, wickery, laughing, chaffing, moaning, groaning, illery, pillery, doctor's billery, sad enough, mad enough, glad when you've had enough.

When a man travels the journey of life
He gets a few rubs in the bustle and strife;
Gets, all his life,
A few rubs in the bustle and strife.

A Lively Scene in Court.

The English Chief Justice of the Hong-Hong Supreme Court and the leader of the bar, Mr. Pollard, Q. C., do not get on well together. A case was recently broken off by the action of the Justice in requiring an apology from the barrister, which the latter would not give. Two days afterwards another "scene" took place, and the Chief Justice pronounced Mr. Pollard guilty of grave contempt of Court, fined him two hundred dollars, and suspended him from practice for a fortnight, or until the fine was paid. The Judge read his decision from a manuscript, occasionally interrupting the thread of his argument to remark upon the deportment of the offending counsel. Once Mr. Pollard smiled, on which the Chief Justice remarked, "This is very amusing, Mr. Pollard, but it is law." Shortly afterwards he suddenly exclaimed, "I am astonished at your staring, Mr. Pollard." "It was a stare of astonishment, my lord," remarked the learned counsel. 'Stare on, Mr. Pollard," said the Chief Justice; "this is a subject for staring."

At another passage in his address the Judge paused, and, looking at the contumacious barrister, said emphatically, "Mr. Pollard, your eyes are opened very wide." "And with cause, my lord," replied Mr. Pollard. His lordship pronounced Mr. Pollard to have been guilty of six contempts, which consisted briefly of one "pointed and curt answer," with an "apparent" purpose of raising a laugh against the Chief Justice; two "tones and manners," with "inferences;" one "imputation, the converse of what had occurred;" one avowal of a desire not to be "aggressive;" and one "tone" "inferring" that Mr. Pollard had more respect for the bench—*i. e.*, for the wooden chair—than he had for its occupant.

At the conclusion of the Chief Justice's address, Mr. Pollard endeavored to speak, but the Judge declined to hear him, and advised him to appeal to the Privy Council, or to bring the matter before the Benchers of the Inn of Court of which he was a member.

A Visit to the Artist Kaulbach.

Dr. Bellows writes from Munich to the *Liberal Christian* of New York:—

"I had long had the greatest admiration for the genius of Kaulbach, as exhibited in his illustrations of German poetry, mythology, and history. To the penetrative intelligence and spirituality which mark German art he seemed to add a grace and elegance commonly wanting in it. His great affluence and facility have not made him careless, and everything from his pencil is delicate, refined, and exquisite, without lacking dignity and force. He seems to possess a most tender appreciation of childhood and womanhood, and no modern artist, to my eye, throws such grace and elegance about the human figure. It was like meeting an old friend to see the great artist in his studio. His manly form is robust and erect, the bloom of health is in his cheek, gentleness and power in his eye, ease and grace in his manners, and all softened by seventy years of an existence which can have had few idle hours. He sat, as we entered, before his easel, at work upon the drawing of the loves of two characters in one of the very old German Minnesingers. The youth and sentiment of the picture suggested the power which genius possesses of carrying its own youth with it into extremest age; and Kaulbach is really as young as ever in feeling and in the nature and handling of his subjects. He showed us several of his more recent pictures, and especially one elegant portrait of a Copenhagen merchant, full of power and beauty. He talks with freedom and charming insight about America, which interested him, as it does most Germans, who seem the only people capable of looking at countries with reference to the ideas they stand for, and their relations to human progress. He bade us not to expect a period of art in America until we had got further through with the great and heroic period which gives art its inspiration and its subjects. He thought the late American war would in some future time be a prolific source of artistic ideas and themes; but artistic eras come—they cannot be made.

Women Emigrating to Australia.

Miss Rye has just sent out from England another company of young women who are to settle in Australia. The arrangements for their voyage are described as follows:—

"The between-deck, two hundred feet long by thirty-eight feet broad, is devoted entirely to the single women, the majority of whom are going out to join friends and relations already settled in Victoria. The sleeping berths lie right and left of the ship's side, with long forms and movable tables running in parallel lines in front of the berth. The stern is fitted up as a large bathroom, accommodating twenty girls at a time, the matron taking her position in a little wooden house at the foot of the gangway. The cook-house is large and fitted up with every convenience; food, including bread, could be prepared easily for a thousand persons. Dr. Normanby's distilling apparatus was there, so that not only do the girls get an unlimited supply of water, but the overflow is also collected and carried on to the deck to flush closets, and supply the tanks where the girls wash their clothes. We also noticed Dr. Edmond's ventilator; and it would be difficult for a ship to be more thoroughly furnished for the comfort and safety of passengers."

Miss Rye receives very favorable reports from her previous exportations. The rate of wages in the colonies continues high.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFES.

Though Scorched, Not Dead.

A FIRE-PROOF TEST

TO BE MADE BETWEEN LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE

AND

EVANS & WATSON'S, WITH THE BOSTON STEAM PATENT.

ALSO,

A Burglar-Proof Test Between Lillie's and all Competitors.

The Above Tests to be Made by Daylight, and to be Fair and Bona Fide.

Whereas, Evans & Watson, Safe-makers, in the city of Philadelphia, did combine and conspire with a certain Boston company to cheat deceive, and humbug the people of this city and vicinity with a certain fixture which they propose to attach to Fire-proofs; and whereas, they did obtain the aid and countenance of certain officers and gentlemen connected with the Fair at Norristown (through deception, no doubt) to assist in said combination and conspiracy on the Fair ground by a sham burning of Safes which all safe-makers well understand.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. C. Sadler, of the city of Philadelphia, do offer and propose to burn one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes, with one of Evans & Watson's, having the Boston fixture attached, both to be of same size as burned on the Fair grounds, Lillie's Safe to be made with six-inch composition walls, on the principle he makes safes, and the Evans & Watson Safe to be six-inch composition walls, including the Boston attachment, and on the principle of their usual make.

The Safes to be burned at some convenient place in the city of Philadelphia, on the 22d of October next, weather fair, or the first fair day thereafter.

Evans & Watson are hereby notified that they can make and have ready the Safe by that time the best they can make, as abovespecified, and a disinterested committee shall be appointed equally by each party, and in the usual way.

Should Evans & Watson not respond in a reasonable time, then their Safe will be furnished by other parties.

A Burglar Proof test will be made at the same time, or immediately after the Fire Proof test, upon one of Lillie's Burglar Proof Safes as now made.

At this test any safe-maker, any professional safe-blower, or any of the best iron workers, will have the opportunity publicly to operate on the safe in any way practical for the burglar to operate. And any or all the safe-makers are requested to place any of their Burglar Proof Safes along side for a test on equal terms.

The above tests are to be made in the presence of the people, and the public will have every opportunity to see that the tests are fairly made, and to decide according to merit.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1867.

P. S.—The particular locality of the test will be announced in due time. [9 28 stuth 10t] M. C. S.

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5} NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.

GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
AND
PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14} Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7}rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY:

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM ONE TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 7 3tuthsm

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted,

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for adies. [9 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate o

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 18 im

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL..................$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,
Nathan Hilles,
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Samuel A. Bispham,
Edward B. Orne,
William Ervien,
Osgood Welsh,
Frederick A. Hoyt
Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1}] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 2 2 4]

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GRIFFITH & PAGE,

NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

NEW STYLE FIRE-PROOF.
BRITANNIA WARE.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
4 10} KITCHEN UTENSILS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK CITY,
September 19, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats (authorized by joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for the sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 12 M., on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st day of March, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—Forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent. on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts, ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.

M. D. McALESTER.
Brevet Brig-Gen. U. S. A., Maj. of Eng's,
In charge of improvement, mouth of Mississippi river. 9 23 12t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1867.

The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following named vessels:—

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The NORTH CAROLINA—2633 tons, a sailing vessel, live oak, heavily copper fastened.

The RHODE ISLAND—1517 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The AUGUSTA—1310 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The MASSACHUSETTS—1155 tons, screw steamer.

The ESTRELLA—438 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

The DUMBARTON—636 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

The TAHOMA—507 tons, screw gunboat.

Together with the following side-wheel steamers of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz:—

WYALUSING—974 tons.
SONOMA—974 tons.
PONTIAC—974 tons.
OSCEOLA—974 tons.
PAWTUXET—974 tons.
MATTABESETT—974 tons.
MASSASOIT—974 tons.
EUTAW—975 tons.
CONNEMAUGH—955 tons.
TIOGA—819 tons.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THURSDAY, OCTOTOBER 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The FLORIDA—1261 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The HORNET—820 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

The BOXER—444 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.

Together with the following side-wheel steamers, of similar construction, all copper astened, viz.:—

METACOMET—974 tons.
SASSACUS—974 tons.
CHENANGO—974 tons.
MENDOTA—974 tons.
MINGO—974 tons.
MACKINAW—974 tons.
GENESEE—803 tons.

The Florida and Mackinaw can be examined at the Navy Yard, and the others at League Island.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASS., ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The BIENVILLE—1558 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The JOHN ADAMS—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live-oak, copper-fastened.

The VINCENNES—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live oak, copper fastened.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The TALLAPOOSA—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The CHICOPEE—974 tons, hull only.

The PRESTON—Small steamer, hull only.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA., ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The AGAWAN—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.

The TEXAS—captured Rebel ram.

The COLUMBIA—captured Rebel ram.

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale. 9 12thst10t

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, October 5
CITY OF NEW YORK	Wednesday, October 9
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, October 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, October 19
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, October 26

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7} or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN

MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR CHARLESTON, S C.

The steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Captain T. N. Cooksey, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, October 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., and every two weeks thereafter.

Freight taken for all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

The Passenger accommodations of this steamer are of a superior character.

Freight now being received at Pier 18 South DELAWARE Avenue.

WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
9 24 tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. T. Morse.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, October 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier South Wharves.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port October 5.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1}] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1}

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1} No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships

HENDRICK HUDSON	CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES	CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 15, at 8 o'clock

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT'S BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16} No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1}

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1} No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1} DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

11} PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

October 3, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [9 28 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JOBBING STOCK OF MESSRS. POLLOCK, CASSELBERRY & CO.,

By catalogue, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, *without reserve*,

On Wednesday, October 2.

Comprising in part:—

50 cases *Todmorden* Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
25 cases Waterloo and other Shawls; 1000 dozen Broche Scarfs.
1000 dozen genuine Empress Kid Gloves.
800 pieces Dress Goods, in great variety.
600 pieces Linens, Domestics, Balmoral Skirts, etc.
12 cases Blackwood Beavers; 300 pieces Cloakings, etc. [9 28 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On four months' credit,

On Thursday morning,

October 3, at 10 o'clock, embracing 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [9 27 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

October 4, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [9 28 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,

On Monday Morning,

October 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. 10 1 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale of 1845 N. Seventh street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO, CARPETS, Etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

October 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1845 N. Seventh street, above Montgomery avenue. 1t

Large Sale Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, MIRRORS, ELEGANT VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, CHANDELIERS, FINE FEATHER BEDS, FRENCH CHINA, Etc., Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, a very extensive assortment of Furniture. 10 1 2t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SALE ON MONDAY, Oct. 7, will include,

By order of Heirs—Three-story Brick Store and four Brick Dwellings, S. E. corner of Twenty-fourth and Caldwell streets, below Walnut.

No. 726 Lombard street, three-story Brick Dwelling, with four Dwellings in the rear, running through to Cullen street.

Three-story Brick Dwelling, with back buildings and modern conveniences, No. 1026 Vernon street (above Brown street).

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., by Catalogue,

On Wednesday Morning,

Oct. 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large assortment of new and desirable goods worthy of special attention. [9 28 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES.

Notice hereby given that by virtue of a decree the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9tu13m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F CLOTHIER. 2 14}

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22}] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10} GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

A Mistake Corrected.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

CAMDEN, Oct. 1.—My attention is called to the following extract from the *Age* of to-day:—

"Considerable interest was added to the occasion by the expectation that a discussion wou'd take place from the same stand between General McCandless and Senator Scovel of New Jersey, to whom a written challenge had been sent by the General to meet him on the stump. The Jersey Senator backed down ignominiously, and preached up the Africanisation of the American Union to a meagre and spiritless gathering from the steps of the United States Hotel."

The statement above made is *not true.* I reached Reading on Saturday afternoon at 6 P. M.

My friend, Mr. Knabb, editor of the *Dispatch*, informed me, at 7 o'clock, that General McCandless had *challenged* me to meet him in debate that night, at the Democratic stand. I at once expressed my willingness to meet him at any hour, and to submit to any arrangement the Republican Committee might approve, for a discussion of the great issues of the day, each speaker to occupy half an hour, or longer.

I understand that General McCandless was forthwith notified of this willingness on my part to meet him, with the understanding, as we were the challenged party, the Democratic meeting should come to the Republican standpoint. We had no desire to give them our audience. *No response was made.*

When I began to address the audience, numbering 1500 or 2000 people (Mr. Knabb is my authority for this statement), I explicitly proclaimed my willingness and anxiety to meet General McCandless in debate, giving him half an hour (or longer) of my time, reserving to myself the right to reply. *No response whatever was made to this proposition.* Hence we continued to believe that the brave General and his backers only sought to make a little *cheap capital at our expense* without desiring to meet us face to face. That the "Jersey Senator backed down ignominiously" is utterly without foundation. Wednesday evening is the only evening at which I am not already engaged to serve the good cause.

But if the "General" is "spoiling for a fight" I will meet him anywhere, and advocate the principles upon which Republicanism is founded. And I doubt not that if General McCandless is not ready for Wednesday evening of this week, that Colonel Jordan, of the Central Committee, can so dispose of my engagements that I can accommodate this distinguished champion of "Democracy as it is" at any hour he may name.

Yours, JAMES M. SCOVEL.

LIFE AT THE TUILERIES.

A recent Paris journal contains an interesting account of the "private" life of Napoleon III:—

It is 6 o'clock in the morning. We are supposed to possess the ring of Gyges, which makes us invisible, and boldly enter the Tuileries. The sentinels not being able to observe us, we enter the great pavilion in the centre of the yard—known as the Pavillon de l'Horiage—pass through the main entrance, pass towards a door on our left, curtained with beautiful Gobelin tapestry, and find ourselves inside of a capacious ante-room. A herculean porter and a crowd of lackeys in imperial livery (green and red, with gold embroidery) are sitting there on benches, which run along the walls, or half asleep, are stretching themselves in spacious arm chairs. Our Gyges ring is of vital importance here, for without its charm we should inevitably be interrogated as to our designs, and if we had no imperial order to produce, we should positively have to retrace our steps. Fortunately, no one can see us, our talisman protects us, and we promptly advance into the apartments on our right. The first saloon we enter is the Salle des Huissiers. These gentlemen, likewise dressed in the brilliant liveries of the Emperor's household, are quietly finishing their morning nap in their comfortable arm-chairs. Not wishing to disturb them, we pass on to a second saloon, elegantly furnished with heavy red silk damask tapestry, richly gilt arm-chairs, etc. etc. Here we find the Adjutant and Chamberlain in waiting, both of them in ordinary civilian's dress, there being evidently no particular ceremony at court in prospect for to-day, else the officer would appear in the uniform of his corps, and the Chamberlain in his scarlet and gold attire. This saloon leads us into a spacious and elegant one beyond, also hung with beautiful dark red damask tapestry, and richly gilded throughout. In this saloon the Council of the Ministry is held. It is the Salle du Couseil. In the centre of the saloon stands an enormous table, round which are placed one arm-chair and ten ordinary chairs. At this table the Emperor presides in council twice a week regularly. Immediately adjoining this saloon is the cabinet, or, more properly speaking, the first cabinet of the Emperor; for this spacious hall is divided into two apartments, in the first of which the Emperor receives those persons to whom he has granted an audience, while in the second one he spends a good part of the day writing, reading reports, and examining vast heaps of documents, which await his action or his signature.

Two *valets* are occupied dusting the furniture and arranging the room generally—the Emperor may enter at any moment. These two *valets*, together with a first Huissier, a chief *valet*, and about half-a-dozen old lackeys, are in constant personal attendance on the Emperor. They are trusty and tried servants, some of whom have formed part, even, of the household of Queen Hortense (mother of the Emperor), and who all adore their master, and with sincere devotion and much discretion watch over everything concerning his personal safety. I say purposely "with much discretion," for it is by no means easy to watch over the Emperor, since he altogether and positively disdains all the precautionary measures with which it is deemed best to surround him. It requires, therefore, much forethought and circumspection to conceal them as much as possible.

It strikes 7 o'clock from the Pavillon de l'Horlage, and the Emperor has just entered his cabinet. The first person that is regularly admitted every day at this time is Dr. Conneau, of historical fame. He was once the faithful companion of the "Prisoner of Ham," and has since become the confidant of the Emperor. He is the Emperor's physician in ordinary, and has, moreover, to perform the difficult and delicate duty of attending to presents, pensions, and, in fact, to everything directly depending upon the benevolence and magnanimity of his imperial master. Shortly after Dr. Conneau, the chief of cabinet and the private secretary of the Emperor make their appearance, giving him a condensed report of petitions received, etc. etc., and taking his orders and decisions. After them it is the turn of the *literati*, authors, and artists, who have been entrusted with some special business, or with whom the Emperor desires to converse on certain questions and points in which he is interested. Towards 12 o'clock the higher officers of the household are admitted, each reporting to the Emperor on that branch of the service specially under his individual care.

At precisely 12 o'clock the Emperor repairs to the apartments of the Empress, with whom and his son he takes breakfast privately. This breakfast occupies generally about half an hour, and is a very plain one. After he has pleasantly conversed for some time with his son, whom he loves dearly, and who bears his father a most filial affection (this relation between father and son, which I have often had occasion to observe, is very cordial and touching, indeed), the Emperor returns to his cabinet, and now begin the so-called great audiences; the ministers, marshals, ambassadors, the Presidents of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif, and a number of high officials, who desire to see the Emperor, are admitted. These receptions last ordinarily till 3 or 4 o'clock. Then arrives the hour during which the Emperor daily, if the weather be at all propitious, rides out in a plain two-seated vehicle, which he drives himself. This green phaeton of the Emperor is well known to the Parisians—they recognize it at a great distance, and often cheer him loudly. In the quarters of the workmen great enthusiasm is always manifested; there Napoleon III is really popular. The Emperor, in all his drives, has usually an aim in view—he visits the great manufactories or the charitable institutions, but with particular predilection inspects the numerous new buildings (and alterations) now in process of erection. On these occasions he alights, the workmen, who have watched his approach from afar, surround him, heartily cheering, with enthusiastic exclamations, and the Emperor converses with some of them, praising and stimulating them, and this frequently leads to very amusing scenes, which almost always close in the greatest possible satisfaction all round.

By 6 o'clock the Emperor has returned to the Tuileries, and at 7 o'clock dinner is served, attended by the Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and the whole household, the chamberlains, adjutants, the ladies of the court, etc. etc. The Emperor is very moderate in his demands on the culinary art, for which he has little appreciation and predilection—in this respect differing much from his predecessors, the Bourbons and the Orleans, who have always been great eaters and *gourmands.* There is to this day to be seen in the imperial kitchen a stout old *maître de cuisine*, who, as early as Louis Philippe's time, was the incumbent of that nutritive office, and who is said to be in despair at the indifference which the Emperor manifests for the noble art of cookery. It was only the other day this same high-minded functionary was heard to exclaim:—"The art of cooking is fast going to ruin in France; I'll lay a wager the Emperor himself cannot tell a Manx chicken from a chicken of Bresse"—two species of chickens much valued by our *gourmands.* Dinner over, the Emperor generally remains some time with his family and his courtiers. Coffee is served, and entertaining games are played—playing at cards, however, is tabooed in the Tuileries. Very often their majesties discuss very grave and important questions. There is, for instance, an idea which puzzles the Emperor's brain a good deal; he is anxious to procure suitable, wholesome, and cheap lodgings for workmen. With the present enormous rates of rent, such lodgings would indeed be a great benefit to the working classes, and there have already been tried many experiments, which can hardly fail to come to a speedy and satisfactory result. The Emperor has had made for him tiny blocks of wood and pieces of pasteboard, with which he himself constructs models for lodging-houses according to his own notion and fancy; the Empress assists and advises him, and the Court also give their opinion—plans are discussed, alterations and improvements suggested, and the models, exhibited by the Emperor in the Great Exposition, have obtained deservedly not only the encomium of the world's public, but also the bestowal of a gold medal for their ingenuity and practicability. With similar praiseworthy occupations the Emperor in ordinary times concludes the day; towards 10 o'clock he returns once more to his cabinet, spending about an hour in reading or writing, until he retires for the night, which he usually does at 11 o'clock, fully believing in the old saying, that the sleep before midnight is the best.

An Ancient Safe from Pompeii.

We translate from the Paris *Moniteur Universel*, of September 15, the following description of a safe and other objects of interest discovered in the ancient city of Pompeii, in the progress of excavations directed by the Italian Government:—

The excavations at Pompeii, directed with equal activity and skill by Senator Fisrelli, are continually bringing interesting objects to light. Within the past few days a coffer or safe has been found, covered with plates of iron, and ornamented with foliage and *bas reliefs* in bronze and bearing a certain resemblance to the safes now used in public offices and commercial establishments. The safe of Pompeii consists of an oblong box about a metre in length (39 1-3 inches) by 50 centimetres (about half the length) in width, and the same in depth. The box must have been covered with plates of iron, of which only traces remain; but the ornamentation in bronze on the anterior face remains almost intact. This ornamentation is composed of a border of ivy leaves almost detached, having been secured by iron nails, which are worn away by oxidation. In the middle appears a group of six figures distributed in a square in the following manner:—In the centre is the head of a man, something like what is known in architecture as a "mask;" above, two female busts of the Diana type; above these, two winged genii, one of which is crowned with flowers; and, in a line perpendicular to the mask, and exactly at the point where the handle for raising the cover was attached, is a dog's head, with ears lowered, and in a menacing attitude.

These figures are executed with great care; they had, no doubt, been cast and afterwards finished with the graver. The genii are charming models. They wore a smiling expression, and are as beautiful as the angels' heads carved by G. Liberti on the great door of the baptistry of Florence. The female busts and the mask, which are elaborately wrought in the style of the finest medals of the best epoch, might well be taken for portraits of the owner of the coffer and his children, or perhaps his wife and sister. However this may be, the head of the dog and the wreath of ivy are indisputable symbols of vigilance and fidelity; allegories in every respect appropriate in the ornamentation of a safe.

The coffer had no lock. It was secured by the agency of a simple mechanism, similar to a sarrasine; but it seems probable—and this is one of the curious features of the box—that the iron plates concealed bolts known only to the owner. It was found in an insignificant house situated on the Stables road, south of the city, in the direction of Castellamare. It was, besides, entirely empty. It is known that a great many precious objects were carried away or removed by the inhabitants of Pompeii during and after the catastrophe. However, the excavations, directed with particular attention to the locality in which the safe was found, have produced important results. Thus, in a small box nearly crumbled to powder, being made of a delicate wood, was found one of those hollow globes of gold (*bulla*) which the children of the rich wore on the neck until the sixteenth year, when they exchanged the *pretexta* for the *toga virilis.*

In the museum at Naples is to be seen a marble statue of young Nero, in which the future Emperor is represented in the *pretexta* and wearing the *bulla*, which is in every respect like that which has just been discovered at Pompeii. The latter consists of a globe of metal about five centimetres (1 95-100 inch) in diameter, opening like a shell, and capable of containing certain small articles. Only the two cups of the sphere had been flattened by the pressure of earth or ashes. It is surmounted by a ribbon-like ring, elaborately wrought in filagree; through this ring was passed the cord by which the *bulla* was suspended to the neck of the youths, who were on this account sometimes designated by the title of *bullati.*

Other precious objects have been found in the same locality, noticeable among which are five gold rings, a pin similar to those worn now in cravats, a broken bracelet, and ear-rings of a model entirely new in the inventory of antique discoveries, and resembling those which the peasants in the environs of Naples call *rosettes.* These latter consisted of disks of network, in each mesh of which was strung a small emerald pierced like a pearl. The two ear-rings contained fifty-two emeralds.

This house, which appears to have been the shop of a lapidary or the house of a goldsmith, furnished several other emeralds, precious stones, cut but not set, a number of silver spoons of various sizes, and a large amethyst of a very fine water, on which were engraved two figures, apparently those of Apollo and Cupid.

Professor Faraday's Religious Belief.

The late Professor Faraday belonged to a small sect called Sandimanians or Glassites, founded by Sandiman and Glass, both Scotchmen. Sandimanians profess very high Calvinism, and have been decreasing in numbers and importance for many years past. Of late years Faraday was an elder, and frequently preached in the chapel, Goswell road, London. A correspondent writes from Nottingham to a London paper:—"I heard Faraday read the Holy Scriptures nearly forty years ago in the little Sandimanian chapel in Hound's Gate (now a warehouse), in this town, and was then struck by the simplicity of his manners and the clearness and impressiveness of his reading."

—Mr. Tennyson is about to publish a volume of new songs, with music by Mr. Arthur S. Sullivan.

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR

Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,

IRONING TABLES, SAFES,
STEP-LADDERS,
COAL HODS,

And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at

R. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths6p§ No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 8 5p§

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA. 22 8p§

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST

8 28tothsrp J. G. FULLER.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY R. R.
(NEW ROUTE.)
EXCURSION
to the
BURLINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR,
to be held at
MOUNT HOLLY
on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1 and 2, 1867

Leave Philadelphia (upper side of MARKET Street) at 7·45 and 11 A. M. and 2·15 P. M.

RETURNING,

leave Mount Holly at 9·20 A. M. and 12·40 and 6 P. M.

All trains will stop at Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Barclayville, and Hainesport, and directly in front of the Fair Grounds, to let out and take in Passengers.

9 30 2t C. SAILER, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING,

On WEDNESDAY, October 2.

PARIS AND LONDON

PATTERN GARMENTS.

REAL

ASTRACHAN CLOAKS.

FINE

ARCTIC SEAL SACQUES.

ELEGANT

WALKING SUITS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

No. 920 CHESNUT STREET,

9 30 2t PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have now on hand a full supply of Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Merino Goods, suitable for Fall sales.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1·12, $1 25, $1·37½, to $3.
1 case Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, from $1 to $3.
Boys' Merino Goods, all sizes.
Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests.
The above goods were ordered early in the season, from $1 to $3 below present prices.
Water-proof Cloakings, $1·25 and $1·37½.
All-wool Blankets, $4·75 and $5·75. Bargain.
1 bale best all-wool Flannels, ⅞ wide, 45c.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45 50, 56, 68, 75, 85c., etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, Sacque Flannels, etc.
Shirting Flannels, large assortment.
50 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels 12½c.
One bale American Crash, 12½c.
Unbleached and Power-loom Table Linens.
Fine Snowdrop and Damask do. do.
Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28c.
Bleached and Brown Muslins, lowest prices.
Good yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 15c.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslin.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Cotton and Linen Nursery Diaper, etc.
Black and White Balmorals, $1
Black and White Plaid Wool Shawls, $1,
Linen Shirt Fronts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

120§ NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

DRY GOODS.

MARKET

AND

NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

Magnificent Lyons Silk Velvets,

All the good widths of these rich real FRENCH FABRICS.

Silk and Worsted French Poplins in Golden Browns, Garnets, Modes, Greens, Blues, etc.

RIBBED POPLINS,

Ottomans, Velours, Browns, Golden Browns, Ambers, Greens, Modes, Garnets, Blues, etc.

PLAID POPLINS.

Elegant Extra Large Plaids, new stylish combinations.
Silk Faced Plaids for Misses.
Low Priced Wool Plaids.

BLACK POPLINS.

All the grades, $1·00 to $2·50.
Black Poplin Alpacas, 75, 85 cents, and $1·00.
Fine Stock Black Dress Goods.

SHAWL ROOM.

Paisley Long and Square Shawls.
Elegant Broche Long Shawls.
Lupin's Black Thibet Shawls.
Woollen Shawls, finest stock ever offered.

CLOAKINGS.

All the New Plaid Cloakings.
All the New Staples and Fancies. [9 7 stuth

CLOAKS

Of all the New Styles, ready made, or made to order.

OPENING.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

WILL OPEN

On WEDNESDAY, October 2,

FALL AND WINTER

CLOAKS, SUITS, ETC.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT St.,

9 30 3t PHILADELPHIA.

DEPOT FOR

FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Whose establishment for the sale of

House-Furnishing Dry Goods

Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

OF

FRESH LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
BORDERED TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. 9 17 tafst

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY;

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m